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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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**May 6, 1916**

**Topics of the Day  
Foreign Comment  
Science and Invention  
Letters and Art  
Religion  
and Social Service  
Miscellaneous**

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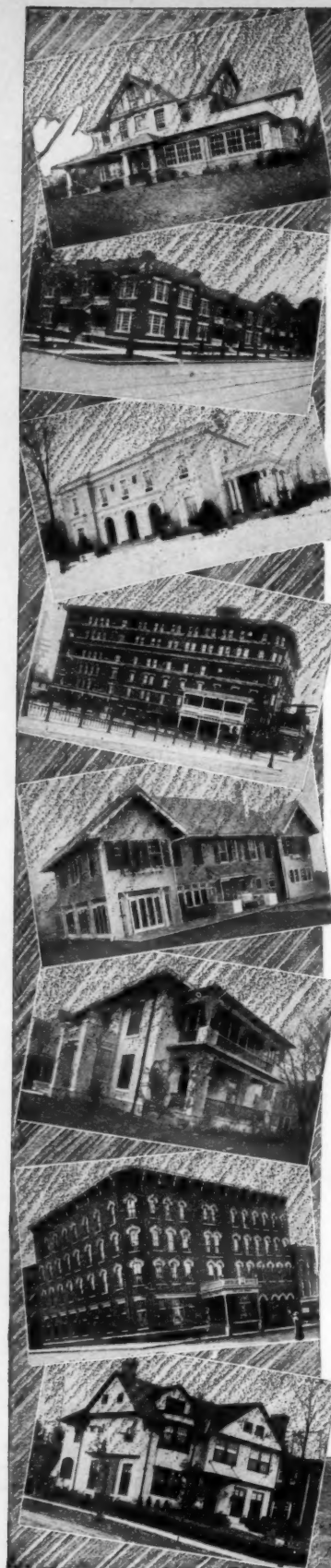
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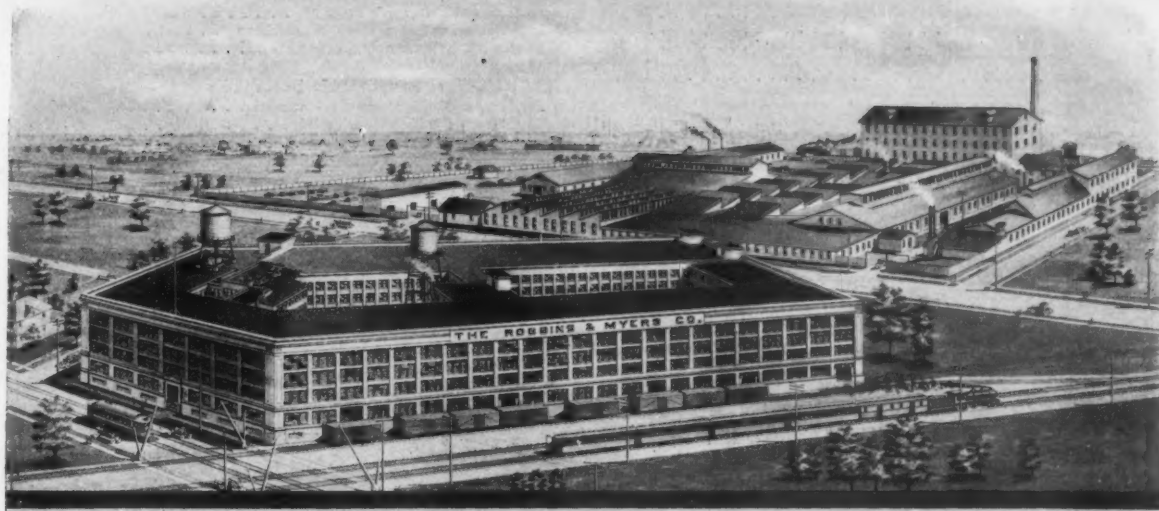
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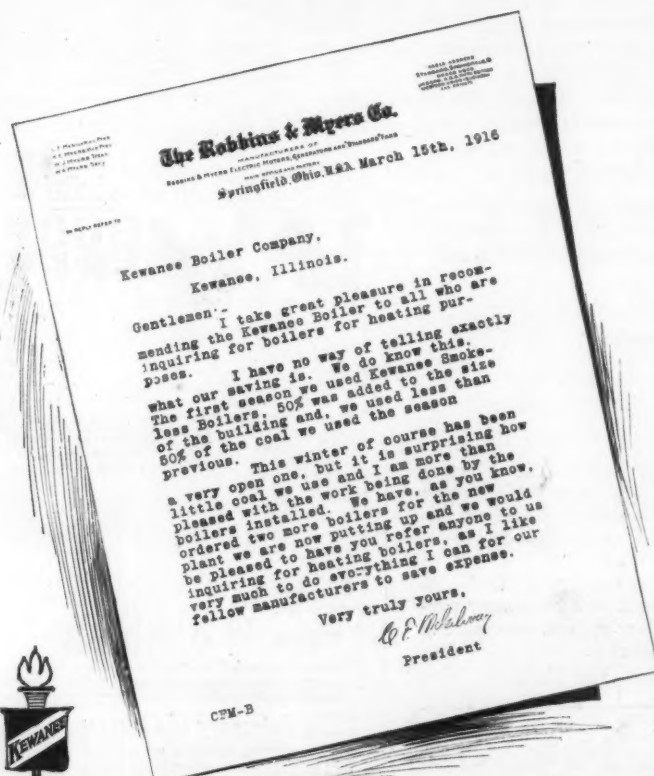
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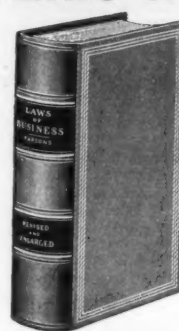
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# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Whole Number 1359

## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

### BRITISH INTERFERENCE WITH OUR TRADE

UNTENABLE, some of our papers flatly declare, is Britain's contention that her war-time interferences with neutral trade are "juridically sound and valid," and that relief is to be looked for through the mitigation of necessary hardships rather than through "abrupt changes either in the theory or application of a policy based upon admitted principles of international law carefully adjusted to the altered conditions of modern warfare." Others are willing to concede certain specific points in Britain's plea, and even to recognize her case as a whole as at least arguable. The British note, also indorsed by the French Government, is the long-awaited reply to our State Department' protest of October 21, 1915, against interference with our trade with the neutrals of northern Europe. Arriving as it did while the country was breathlessly awaiting from Germany a decision that might mean peace or war, it has received up to the present only a half-hearted attention from our press. Another reason for a leisurely approach by our editorial commentators may be found in the fact that Britain has used 13,000 words in stating her case. Moreover, as the New York Commercial points out, the British note "has no air of finality," but "keeps open the way for further negotiations."

Among the papers which still insist that Britain's "blockade" of Germany is spurious and illegal, and that her position in regard to neutral commerce suspected of an enemy destination is untenable, we find not only the New York Evening Mail, which is sometimes characterized as pro-German, but the New York World, which has been accused of being pro-British. "Not all the dust in all those 13,000 words can blind us to the fact" that no actual blockade of Germany exists, says *The Evening Mail*, because "a blockade of Germany, to be lawful, must be a naval operation, effectually shutting all neutrals out of all German ports." England's "blockade," this paper goes on to say, prevents American ships from trading with such German Baltic ports as Lübeck and Stettin, but is powerless to prevent Scandinavian ships from doing so. To blockade these ports effectually, British war-ships would have to enter the Baltic, says *The Mail*, and this "they dare not do." And *The World*, while remarking that no fault is to be found with the tone of the British note, agrees with *The Mail* when it remarks that—

"Without having declared a blockade and without making it effective impartially as to all nations, Great Britain is exercising all the rights on the high seas of a belligerent having adopted such

a policy. Its own trade with neutrals is not interrupted. Its so-called blockade is ineffective as between Norway and Sweden and Germany. Yet, invoking all the powers of a true blockade, it assumes to interdict American commerce on the claim that it has an enemy destination."

Reminding us that by an Order in Council of March 11, 1915, England announced that she would stop all goods she could seize going to or from Germany directly or *via* neutral countries, *The Mail* states the case for American commerce as follows:

"A Swede can ship a cargo of lumber to Stettin, but an American can not ship a cargo from Mobile. Swedish manufacturers of fertilizers can get potash from Lübeck, but the manufacturer at Norfolk can not. England would intercept such an American shipment as it passed through the English Channel or north of Scotland. The very essence of a blockade is that it shall be effective and bear equally on all neutrals. So the thinking citizen discovers why England does not call its action a blockade."

"With no blockade existing, Britain's lawful interference with our German trade is restricted to the right to search German-bound vessels for contraband of war; our other goods—like foodstuffs and cotton—must be allowed to pass free. Britain has no right to touch a single shipment moving from Germany to us. To the extent that Britain in her restrictions on our German trade is exceeding this limitation on our exports of contraband—to this extent Britain is acting in defiance of international law."

On the other hand, conservative papers like the New York Commercial, Journal of Commerce, and Globe see some force in the British contention that this long-range "blockade" is effective and legal, altho irregular in form. After arguing at length that the passage of commerce to a blockaded area across a land frontier or across an inland sea never has been held to interfere with the effectiveness of a blockade, the British note says:

"The objects with which the usual declaration and notification of a blockade are issued have been fully achieved. Again, the effectiveness of the work of the Allied fleets, under the orders referred to, is shown by the small number of vessels which escape the Allied patrols. It is doubtful whether there ever has been a blockade where the ships which slipped through bore so small a proportion to those which were intercepted. The best proof of a thoroughness of a blockade is to be found in its results. The great rise in price in Germany of many articles most necessary to the enemy in the prosecution of the present war must be well known to the United States Government."

"If the Baltic Sea is an inland sea the British blockade of the

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Skagerrack completes the blockade of the entire German coast," says *The Commercial*, which reminds us that we treated the Gulf of Mexico as an inland sea during the Civil War. If Britain's methods amount to an extension of the right of blockade, says *The Journal of Commerce*, this "is in the main the logical



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THE ATROCITIES STILL GO ON.

—King in the Chicago Tribune.

result of conditions produced by the present conflict in Europe"; and in *The Globe* we read:

"Britain's justification of her blockade of the entrance of the Baltic, the validity of which our State Department does not admit, and which may be regarded as disputable, rests partly on history and partly on the principle that where a general right exists it is permissible to adopt means, changing as conditions change, to secure its exercise.

"The Baltic is practically an enclosed sea, being connected with the great ocean by a narrow strait. During the later Middle Ages, when international law as we now know it was taking form, the States bordering the Baltic treated it as specially their property. The Hanse cities of Germany upheld this doctrine. During the eighteenth century the Baltic littoral States claimed in several conventions the right to close the Baltic and to forbid hostilities within the Baltic in case of war between States other than themselves. They contended that so far as the outside world was concerned the Baltic was a territorial water, in which each littoral State had an individual interest. Under this doctrine the blockade of the entrance of the Baltic is legal as part of a blockade of Germany.

"The other argument advanced by the British Admiralty is a development of a practise that for a hundred years has received increased recognition in international law—namely, that the blockading squadron does not need to station itself immediately off the port blockaded. Formerly it was contended that the blockading cruisers should be close enough to bring the water between within the range of their cannon. This was the demand of the Armed Neutrality League headed by Russia in 1780. But a blockade so close in is no longer required. In the Crimean War the operations of a blockading cordon, drawn 150 miles from the port of Riga, was recognized as legal. Admiral Stockton, our leading authority on marine law, held at the naval conference that the condition of blockade effectiveness was met even tho the cordon was 1,000 or 1,500 miles distant. The British Admiralty thus holds that if its cruisers command the entrance to the Baltic they have met the spirit of the rule. It asserts that in view of the developments of modern warfare to deny this right would be equivalent to denying the right to blockade, which all nations recognize to be legal."

Turning again to the British note, we are reminded that, according to the statistics of our own Department of Commerce, our exports to Holland and Scandinavian countries increased

from \$97,000,000 in 1913 to \$235,000,000 in 1915. And we find much space devoted to the subject of goods consigned to neutral Scandinavian countries, but really intended for Germany. To quote in part:

"The circumstances of a large number of these shipments negative any conclusion that they are bona-fide shipments for the importing countries. Many of them are made to persons who are apparently nominees of enemy agents, and who never figured before as importers of such articles. Consignments of meat-products are address to lightermen and dock-laborers. Several thousands of tons of such goods have been found documented for a neutral port and address to firms which do not exist there. Large consignments of similar goods were address to a baker, to the keeper of a small private hotel, or to a maker of musical instruments. . . .

"In the presence of facts such as those indicated above, the United States Government will, it is believed, agree with his Majesty's Government that no belligerent could in modern times submit to be bound by a rule that no goods could be seized unless they were accompanied by papers which established their destination to an enemy country, and that all detentions of ships and goods must uniformly be based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure. To press any such theory is tantamount to asking that all trade between neutral ports shall be free, and would thus render nugatory the exercise of sea-power and destroy the pressure which the command of the sea enables the Allies to impose upon their enemy.

"It is, of course, inevitable that the exercise of belligerent rights at sea, however reasonably exercised, must inconvenience neutral trade, and great pressure is being put upon the United States Government to urge the technical theory that there should be no interference at all with goods passing between neutral ports, and thus to frustrate the measure which the Allies have taken to intercept commerce on its way to or from the enemy."

Putting cotton on the contraband list, the note continues, was forced by the accumulation of evidence that it was being used only for military purposes in Germany, and that its use for other



THE CHOPPERS.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis Star.

purposes was prohibited. Of the various measures against which our Government has protested, Britain says:

"Altho these measures may have been provoked by the illegal conduct of the enemy, they do not in reality conflict with any general principle of international law, of humanity, or of civilization; they are enforced with consideration against neutral countries, and are therefore juridically sound and valid."

## THE NEW IRISH REVOLT

SEVEN DAYS AFTER the Sinn Fein uprising in Dublin, and when Irish-Americans and Germans in New York were celebrating the new Irish rebellion against England, word was coming through the cable that the main body of rebels had surrendered. Fighting was still going on in parts of the capital and in outlying districts, and guerilla warfare was predicted for some time, but the collapse of the revolt as such, press dispatches advise us, is to be gleaned from the proclamation of "Provisional President" Pearse, of the Irish "Republic" which states that: "In order to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people, and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, who are surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the provisional government at headquarters have agreed to unconditional surrender, and the commanders of all the units of the republican forces will order their followers to lay down their arms."

To some persons, remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, it may seem strange that with the Home Rule Act upon the statute-book, and only held in abeyance until the end of the war, Irish blood should have been "so impatient and so unreasoning." But it must not be forgotten that Home Rule is as yet only a promise. Ulster is against it, and after the war "if a Unionist majority can be secured in a general election the law will be repealed before it has ever been brought into real life." Ireland distrusts England, and it is not surprising that the people have not been fully reconciled by a law which remains "only a promise to pay and not an actual delivery."

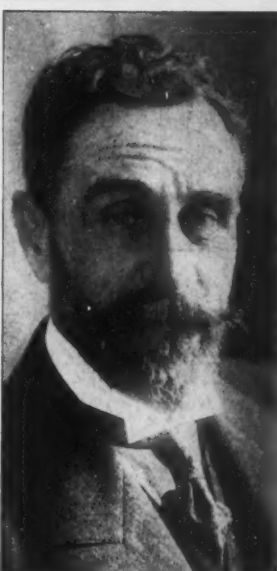
Strangely enough, as the press note, the news of the uprising was known in certain circles in New York through "mysterious 'cipher messages'" hours before the English censor let the press messages through. The British Government's report, as communicated in London dispatches, states that "serious disturbances" broke out at noon, in Dublin, on April 23. And it adds:

"A large party of men identified with the Sinn Fein party, mostly armed, occupied Stephen's Green, and took possession forcibly of the post-office, where they cut the telegraphic and telephonic wires. Houses also were occupied in Stephen's Green, Sackville Street, Abbey Street, and along the quays.

"In the course of the day soldiers arrived from the Curragh, and the situation is now well in hand. So far as is known here, three military officers, four or five soldiers, two loyal vol-

unteers, and two policemen have been killed, and four or five military officers and seven or eight soldiers and six volunteers wounded. No exact information has been received of the casualties on the side of the Sinn Feiners.

"Reports received from Cork, Limerick, Ennis, Tralee, and both ridings of Tipperary show that no disturbances of any kind have occurred in these localities."



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TRAITOR, MADMAN, OR PATRIOT?

Knighted for service to the British Government, Sir Roger Casement is captured while attempting to land arms in Ireland from a German vessel. To-day he is said to be much changed. His hair is flecked with gray, and his eyes "swift and nervous." His full beard has given way to mutton-chop whiskers and a mustache.

Almost coincidental with the Dublin outbreak the British authorities captured Sir Roger Casement, "leader of the Separatist faction," as he is called by the press, at the moment he was attempting with a German submarine and a disguised steamer to land arms from Germany on the west coast of Ireland. Guilty of treason tho he is, say the *Boston Transcript* and other journals, British statesmen will do well to accept the opinion of Sir A. Conan Doyle and "spare his life on the ground that he is insane." To execute him now would be to "make a Sinn Fein martyr of him, and thereby to stimulate, not repress, the activities of the irreconcilable and anti-Nationalist elements in Ireland," the Boston paper points out, and adds:

"His erratic course since his revelations about the Putumayo rubber-workers has given much color to the view held by Doyle and others of his friends that his long and exacting service under tropical suns unhinged his mind and destroyed his moral responsibility. Casement's public service in behalf of the British Government, as a consul and otherwise, was perfectly consistent and quite brilliant up to the Putumayo affair. But it was at about this time that he became quite evidently 'cracked' on the Monroe Doctrine, which he held to be responsible for the outrages on the rubber-workers in the forests of Brazil and Peru, because it prevented adequate European supervision and control in that region. Dwelling on this notion, Sir Roger Casement seems to have espoused the cause of the Germans as the chief opponents of the Monroe Doctrine in all the world.

To us, this certainly seems a pretty clear indication of mental derangement."

Quoting Mr. P. T. Barry, of Chicago, "one of the most prominent Irish leaders in America," as saying that "the great majority

of the Irish people" are against the uprising, *The Transcript* observes:

"The Sinn Fein or Fenian movement, which has resulted in this ugly little revolt in Dublin, has not the support of the Irish people, 200,000 of whose best representatives are now voluntarily fighting the Empire's battles at the front. The hope of Ireland now lies in the attainment of Home Rule under the leadership of the Nationalist party, expressing the purposes of the United Irish League, which is now working in hearty sympathy with the Liberal party of Great Britain, and which, during the suspension of the Government of Ireland Act, supports the Empire in its great emergency.



LIBERTY HALL AND ITS MOTTO.

Deeds have succeeded words since this picture was made of the headquarters of "Jim" Larkin, the agitator. From here the rebels spread through Dublin. A company of "Larkin's Citizenry Soldiers" is seen at the right. The hall was seized by British soldiers on April 26.



IF YOU CAN'T BOSS A LITTLE WOMAN, TRY A BIG ONE.

—May in the Cleveland Leader.

That the Irish people are satisfied with the leadership of Mr. Redmond, and with his support of the British Government, is sufficiently indicated by the fact that of the 103 Members of the House of Commons from Ireland, 84 are Nationalists, 17 of the remainder being Unionists, who are, of course, thick-and-thin supporters of the Empire. As a matter of fact, the extreme Sinn Fein sentiment has been unable to secure a representation in Parliament. It is a remnant of irreconcilables, living in the past and unable to recognize the fact that a new era has arisen."

So much for that point of view which indorses Mr. John Redmond and his way with Ireland. Now the revolt is quite differently regarded by such a journal as the *New York Evening Mail*, which remarks acridly:

"Great Britain at the beginning of the war declared herself the champion of small nationalities—the champion of Belgium, which she failed to protect from the onslaught of the invader; the champion of Serbia, which she failed to defend from the destroying power of the avenger; the champion of Greece, whose sovereignty she has shattered. And while she was championing Belgium, Serbia, and Greece, she forgot the small nationality which had been struggling for eight centuries to maintain or to reestablish its identity in the face of English aggression, which constitutes one of the darkest chapters in the story of oppression in Europe."

Of the Irish-American press the *New York Irish World* sees in the revolt indications that "loyalty to the British Government is not so universal in Ireland as Mr. John Redmond and his fellow recruiting-sergeants would have us believe," while the *New York Freeman's Journal* states that the trouble began when "an attempt was made to disarm the Irish volunteers and arrest their officers," and reminds us that:

"When the adoption of the Home Rule measure became assured, its Orange opponents in Ulster formed a military organization with the openly avowed purpose of taking the field against any Irish Parliament established in Dublin. In other words, they declared that having been beaten at the polls they would plunge Ireland into civil war rather than submit to the enforcement of an Act of Parliament. They backed up this declaration with overt acts. In a comparatively short time

they called into existence a formidable military force that was thoroughly officered, armed, drilled, and equipped. They were permitted to do this without let or hindrance on the part of the Government whose legislation they purposed nullifying by forcible means. The British Government encouraged rebellion against itself by virtually siding with those who were threatening it. This it did when it weakly yielded to a few military officers who announced that they would not obey if ordered to march against the armed Orangemen of Ulster."

Then it was that the Irish Volunteers were organized to "defend the coming Home Rule Government against its armed enemies in the North of Ireland." In attempting to disarm them the British Government has "started a conflagration that may spread all over Ireland," and this journal adds: "At any time an Irish revolution would be a source of alarm to England. Now, when she is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with a powerful enemy, such a revolution would be an appalling menace."

President Wilson's Administration denies the charge of the *New York Gaelic American* that it thwarted German aid to the Irish revolutionists. This journal says:

"The sinking of the German ship loaded with arms and ammunition off the Irish coast was the direct result of information treacherously given to the British Government by a member of the Washington Administration. . . It was a deadly blow aimed at the heart of Ireland. . .

"Wilson's officials obtained the information by an act of lawlessness, a violation of international law, and of American law, committed with the deliberate purpose of helping England, and it was promptly placed at the disposal of the English Government.

"Forewarned by the most disgraceful and dishonorable act ever committed by an American, the British fleet, which had been baffled and eluded by the arms-laden German cruiser, was sent to the right spot, the cruiser was sunk, and the Irish people deprived of the means of fighting for their rights and liberties.

"This was America's official expression of gratitude for the splendid services of Irishmen in the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War."

The *New York World* remarks scathingly that "an Irish rebellion made in Germany" is not likely to get very far, and it adds:

"As for the American members of the Clan-na-Gael who have



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IN A TIGHT CLUTCH.

—Coffman in the *New York Evening Journal*.



HOPE—EVEN NOW.

—Bradley in the *Chicago Daily News*.

MEXICAN QUANDARIES IN CARTOON.

been encouraging such an uprising, they will take good care of their precious skins. Irish revolutionists in the United States always leave the shooting and the getting shot to less sophisticated Irishmen in Ireland. . . .

"It is easy enough to understand why Irishmen should hate England, but it is not easy to understand why they should



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#### VILLA'S TOMB.

This elaborate tomb, still vacant, was erected in the Chihuahua cemetery for Pancho Villa and his family before his decline from power.

hate themselves, and all this German conspiracy into which the Sinn Fein and the Clan-na-Gael victims have been plunged can have no other effect than to injure the Irish and the cause of Irish freedom. A man may be forgiven for being a traitor or a conspirator, but he can never be forgiven for being a fool."

Nevertheless, *The World* takes the British Government sharply to task as it suggests, in deciding "what to do with Sir Roger Casement," that they "might take him into the Coalition Cabinet," as in justice they can do no less for him than they did for Sir Edward Carson. Then this journal recalls that—

"Carson openly preached sedition and organized his followers for civil war. Under his leadership they took an oath to offer armed resistance to the Government. They were drilled and supplied with arms secretly shipped into Ireland, and the loyalty of officers of Irish regiments was tampered with. By way of reward, a few months later a special place was created in the British Cabinet for the inciter of rebellion in Ulster.

"Casement was as sincere as Carson in his intention to make trouble in Ireland, and hardly less loyal to Britain; but at the first opportunity the Government lays violent hands on him and threatens him with trial for high treason.

"The promotion of Sir Edward Carson to the Cabinet has been the greatest obstacle to quiet and order in Ireland during the war. It hampered John Redmond and the Irish Nationalists in their efforts to control their Irish supporters. It acted as a check on recruiting in Ireland. The Irish Nationalist Volunteers went to the aid of the troops in putting down the riots in Dublin, but they had been unwilling to enlist in the Army because they had seen in Carson's entrance into the Cabinet a threat against Home Rule. In the circumstances, what excuse has the Government for making fish of Carson and flesh of Casement?"

## THE CASE FOR CARRANZA

WHILE THE GREAT MAJORITY of our newspapers are unequivocally opposed to a hasty withdrawal of our troops from Mexico, as suggested by General Carranza after the Parral incident, many of them admit that the Mexican situation bristles with difficulties for Carranza as well as for the United States. Our punitive expedition, reinforced since the treacherous attack upon it at Parral, can not be withdrawn until its avowed task is accomplished, agree representative papers in all sections of the country. But we must not blame Carranza too bitterly, says the San Francisco Argonaut, for his failure to give us the measure of cooperation we hoped for. And the New York Globe agrees that his desire to see the American soldiers get out of Mexico is understandable. Knowing the unstable temper of Mexican mobs, and their hatred and suspicion of the gringos, "he is not to be condemned for not liking peace to depend on the restraint of the habitually unrestrained," says *The Globe*, which discovers a "parallelism" between President Wilson and Mexico's "First Chief":

"Both men have likings for watchful waitings, and both believe in note-writing and are willing to endure protracted negotia-



#### OUR INVASION OF MEXICO.

The heavy black line shows the course followed from Columbus to Parral by our punitive expedition in pursuit of Villa and his band.

tions. Carranza may be allowed no small credit for not yielding to Mexican hotheads who have urged him to courses which would have led to war. He watched and waited when our soldiers were in Vera Cruz, and he is watching and waiting now. The outcry against the President's policy in this country has its counterpart in the outcry in Mexico against Carranza's policy."

Many have criticized Carranza for his refusal to let our expedi-

tion use the Mexican railroads, for his order forbidding it to pass through Mexican cities, and for his failure to prevent Carranzista soldiers taking part in the murderous attack upon it at Parral, but the San Francisco *Argonaut* replies:

"Let us for a moment look at the matter from Carranza's own standpoint: While nominally President of Mexico, his status is rather one of theory than of fact. . . . Let the fact be kept in mind that Carranza is only one among several revolutionary leaders, in connection with this further fact that the Mexicans, despite their mutual hatreds, are fanatically devoted to the idea of nationality. They regard the foreigner, and especially the American, with a holy hatred; about the one sentiment which they have in common is that of fear that the northern Republic may gobble up their country. Once let the idea become fixt in the Mexican mind that any one of the several revolutionists is in league with the United States, and his doom is sealed. It follows that definite cooperation by Carranza with the United States would raise against him the united force of all his rivals. . . .

"Thus Carranza had to make choice between a policy calculated to support his standing in Mexico and one in keeping with American ideas and demands. He declined to cooperate with the American forces because there was nothing else for him to do if he would sustain himself with his own people."

Further light on Carranza's purposes and problems is supplied by Lincoln Steffens, who has been traveling in Mexico with the First Chief for the past five months. Writing in *Everybody's Magazine* for May, Mr. Steffens says:

"Señor Carranza and his inner circle of advisers are as sincere, as honest, as determined, and—as perplexed a group of radical reformers as I ever saw (or heard of or read about) in power. . . .

"Carranza is not a dictator, and I think he doesn't want to be. He shares the reaction from Diaz, which is violent and well-nigh universal among the Mexicans. Only foreigners want another 'strong man.' The First Chief is building his power slowly but steadily, but he is trying to build it democratically. . . .

"Señor Carranza and his inner circle of advisers are planning ways of putting a stop or a check to the big grafts—the great mining- and oil-concessions and the enormous land grafts.

"And that's another reason why there is such a desperate opposition to him at home and abroad.

"The Carranzistas have a theory. They think their theory is the theory of the Mexican revolution. Their theory is that the problem of civilized society is not poverty, but riches; that the solution of it is not to cure or nurse the poor, but to prevent the accumulations of enormous individual wealth; and so their policy is to find out and close up the holes through which most or some of the products of labor leak through the workers, intellectual and physical, into the possession of—philanthropists. Thus it is economic, not political, democracy and equality they are working for. In a word, they are trying to change the rules of the game—their game, our game, the game as it is played all over the civilized world."

"President Wilson," says Mr. Steffens, "has shown by his whole Mexican policy that he has understood what they were struggling for down there, and he has trusted us, the people, to understand why he has stood against intervention and its consequences."

In an interview given by General Carranza to George Miner, of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, and described by the *Springfield Republican* as "an official statement to the American people," the First Chief says that "the military phase of the revolution is now practically over," and that "economic, social, and commercial questions are now the dominant ones." Legitimate investment by foreign capital will be welcome, he says, but "the old order of things we will not tolerate." Of this "old order" he says:

"Valuable concessions were given to Americans and Europeans without any return to the State. They were exempt from taxation. They were allowed to hold the laborers in actual slavery. They were allowed to fix their own prices. Thousands of foreigners accumulated vast fortunes here by doing this. It was done at the expense of the country and the poor people. Any one with capital to invest could do it by giving part of the loot to corrupt officials. A thieving Government combined with foreign commercial bandits to sack the country. The revolution was only the natural outcome of this rotten condition."

## GOOD AND BAD ARMED MERCHANTMEN

THE DATE OF PUBLICATION as much as the contents of the armed-merchantmen memorandum of the State Department excites the interest of some of our editors. Whether the object in publishing this document, prepared in March by direction of the President, was to "forestall a German note or merely clarify a confusing question," as the New York *Sun* and other dailies point out, it should be borne in mind that "our dispute with Germany is not concerned with ships of war, or ships performing the functions of war-vessels, but with carriers against whose peaceful conduct no charge is brought." And yet this journal thinks it possible that the "points made clear" by the Administration "indicate the way toward a settlement of the points at issue between Germany and the United States." The rules guiding the Government in the memorandum to fix the character of armed merchant-vessels, *The Sun* goes on to explain, may be succinctly stated in two sentences:

"A vessel using her armament solely for self-defense is entitled, under the doctrine therein set forth, to treatment accorded to an unarmed ship. A vessel using her armament in aggression against enemy ships loses her peaceful status, and lays herself open to attack on the same terms as a war-ship."

We read then:

"The status of each vessel must be established by her conduct, if documentary evidence of her design be lacking, and the State Department declares significantly that the 'taint of hostile purpose' resulting from intermittent raids can not be thrown aside at will. A ship so employed is obviously engaged in making war, and must be so regarded, tho she may not be formally incorporated in the naval forces of her country."

The memorandum covers broadly the status of merchant-ships armed for defense or offense, and defines their treatment in neutral ports and on the high seas by neutral Powers and by enemy war-ships. The chief point in dispute at present is the treatment to be given an armed merchantman on the high seas by an enemy war-vessel—usually, in actual fact, a submarine. Without mentioning this detail specifically, the State Department says of such an encounter:

"1. It is necessary for a belligerent war-ship to determine the status of an armed merchant-vessel of an enemy encountered on the high seas, since the rights of life and property of belligerents and neutrals on board the vessel may be impaired if its status is that of an enemy war-ship.

"2. The determination of warlike character must rest in no case upon presumption, but upon conclusive evidence, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends on the actual facts of the case, and can not be avoided or lessened by a standard of evidence which a belligerent may announce as creating a presumption of hostile character. On the other hand, to safeguard himself from possible liability for unwarranted destruction of life and property, the belligerent should, in the absence of conclusive evidence, act on the presumption that an armed merchantman is of peaceful character.

"3. A presumption based solely on the presence of an armament on a merchant-vessel of an enemy is not a sufficient reason for a belligerent to declare it to be a war-ship and proceed to attack it without regard to the rights of persons on board. Conclusive evidence of a purpose to use the armament for aggression is essential. Consequently an armament which a neutral Government, seeking to perform its neutral duties, may presume to be intended for aggression might in fact on the high seas be used solely for protection. A neutral Government has no opportunity to determine the purpose of an armament on a merchant-vessel unless there is evidence in the ship's papers or other proofs as to its previous use, so that the Government is justified in substituting an arbitrary rule of presumption in arriving at the status of the merchant-vessel. On the other hand, a belligerent war-ship can, on the high seas, test by actual experience the purpose of an armament of an enemy merchant-vessel, and so determine by direct evidence the status of the vessel."

In the opinion of the New York *World* (Dem.), the memoran-

dum does more than define the status of armed merchantmen, for in addition, it is "a remarkably lucid digest of existing international law as applied to belligerent and neutral commerce in time of war," and this journal tells us that—

"In the definitions of belligerent and neutral property-rights at sea, of contraband and non-contraband, of visit and search, and of seizure and confiscation, or, in emergency, of destruction of enemy or contraband ships, there is line by line an impersonal indictment of the whole German scheme of submarine warfare upon commerce. Except where resistance is offered or flight is attempted, merchantmen of any description can not be sunk lawfully until crew and passengers have been placed in safety.

"While this memorandum has an important bearing on the submarine controversy, it contains no word modifying the ultimatum now in the hands of the German Government. There has never been a pretense that the outrages against innocent shipping complained of in that note could be excused on grounds of armament, resistance, or attempted escape."

But the Republican New York *Tribune*, which is less enthusiastic for the Administration, speaks of the "latest" memorandum as merely adding "more than two thousand words" to the submarine issue. They are "good" words, but "the one question must be why any one considered it desirable to utter such truisms at this late stage of the submarine debate." Less caustic, tho also suggestive of disappointment, is the remark of the New York *Globe* (Rep.), that this state paper is "a technical legal document whose fine discriminations the average mind finds difficult to follow," and it adds:

"As far as can be made out, the right of a merchantman to arm itself defensively is clearly recognized in international law, altho there is no settled set of general rules of what shall constitute defensive arming. Each nation is thus required to determine for itself its standards of evidence—standards that are alterable from time to time as conditions of naval warfare change.

"As to what a merchantman defensively armed may do seems to depend on what is done by the enemy war-ship that it encounters. If the behavior of the approaching ship is such as to leave no doubt that an immediate unwarmed attack is intended, the merchantman may fire first. On the other hand, if its capture is attempted in a legal way the merchantman must hold its fire or be subject to the penalty of immediate destruction.

"Thus the matter is left in a practical way to the judgment of the respective commanders, and in case of contradictory inferences there seems no practical way to arrive at a conclusion of which is right and which is wrong."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) describes the memorandum as "a recital of the familiar principles of international law, together with certain logical deductions therefrom." The rules for determining the status of an armed merchantman, we are reminded, were asserted by our Government as international law in the memorandum of September 19, 1914, and Germany will find nothing in the present paper that "releases her naval commanders from the legal obligation to carry on their operations in a humane manner." At the same time we are reminded that there never was a period when "a non-combatant passenger on a ship that was only occasionally a merchantman" would have been entitled to the protection of his Government if harm befell him. Then this journal calls attention to one passage of the memorandum that "appears to be a direct invitation to trouble and controversy," and observes:

"An armed merchantman which, aware of the approach of an enemy war-ship, uses its armament to keep the enemy at a distance may be attacked precisely as if she sought safety by flight. If this means that a merchantman behaving in that way would have the status of a ship of war, the rule is impossible of justification in submarine warfare as it has been carried on by Germany. The Admiralty instructions to British armed merchantmen were that the attempt of a submarine to approach would be evidence of an intention to attack by torpedo, and that they were justified in presuming a hostile purpose. The experience of British merchantmen amply warrants that presumption, and in laying down a rule to the contrary we venture into a field of dispute where we can hope to win no honor and might think ourselves lucky if we escaped only under the denunciation of both sides."

## THE LATEST FORD "JOKE"

AS THE LAUGHING-STOCK of many people at home and abroad a few months ago, suddenly transformed into a possible candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Henry Ford, of Detroit, himself supplies the latest novelty in the vast collection of jokes that bear his name. "Just announce that I say I regard this movement as a joke only," he is quoted as instructing the reporters who questioned him about his showing



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THE STRANGE ROAD.

—Brinkerhoff in the New York Mail.

in the Presidential primary elections in Michigan and Nebraska. Then he added: "It's a serious thing to joke about, and it is a very serious question as to whom the joke is on." In Michigan, press dispatches inform us, Mr. Ford ran 5,186 votes ahead of Senator William Alden Smith, of that State. In Nebraska the race between the automobile-maker and Senator Cummins was so close up to the end, when the Iowa Senator triumphed, as to impel a host of editors to search out the significance of this new factor in the campaign of 1916. Some see in the Nebraska vote a protest of the German-Americans against the Administration's foreign policy, while a greater number perhaps consider it a rebuke to the extremist advocates of preparedness. The New York *Sun*, remarking that the Omaha *Bee* is "generally considered as the most influential Republican newspaper in the State," quotes from its editorial columns as follows:

"That the automobile peace-advocate should run so high in the mentioned-for-President class on the Republican side is wholly unexpected, even by those who figured on him polling a substantial vote. While the vote for Ford registers the latent opposition to 'preparedness,' it is unquestionably supplemented by certain elements of discontent with the Administration's foreign policy, and also by a labor sentiment attracted through Ford's generosity to his employees."

The Democratic *World-Herald*, also of Omaha, believes that "it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the sentiment for peace has had much to do with the surprisingly large vote rolled up for Ford," but the Lincoln *State Journal* (Rep.), which concedes that the drift toward Mr. Ford "may do some good as measuring in a slight way the leaning of the people of the West toward pacifism," points out, nevertheless, that—

"The voting for Mr. Ford was done light-heartedly without a thought of the risk involved in placing an unknown man in the greatest office in the world. If the automobile-manufacturer

were a candidate for the Presidency he would probably receive fewer votes.

"Many ballots are cast for him now on the theory that they will do no particular harm and can do no good if thrown to other men, on account of the confused state of the Republican situation."

The Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Ind. Rep.) notes with interest that in the Nebraska primaries Mr. Estabrook and Colonel Roosevelt, who "represent the war-spirit," trailed so far that they are "listed among the scattering," while the "men of peace," Mr. Ford, Senator Cummins, and Justice Hughes—whose name had to be written on the ballots—polled so many votes as to make it clear that their strength, "coming in the very moment of the German crisis, can not be read otherwise than as a declaration of non-interference with the politics of Europe." The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), which thinks that Mr. Ford has a popularity that "stretches pretty well through the country," says:

"The big vote that volunteers to support him signifies a sympathy that politicians are foolish to underrate, with the ideas that Henry Ford stands for. He is the only man in the running who is out-and-out against overpreparedness. If he should be nominated for President, or even for Vice-President, his platform would have punch to it, all the 'preparedness' leagues and navalists and militarists to the contrary notwithstanding. In fact, if a party is looking for votes merely, it could hardly be recommended to anybody that seems better able to deliver the goods than Detroit's idealistic manufacturer, who, after he

produced the popular car, proceeded to put in humane working-hours and wages in his factories, and then plunged into the anti-militarism campaign up to his neck."

"Ford has called his candidacy a joke, and he is right," observes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which admits, in speaking of his showing in the primaries, that while "no doubt pacifism had a share in it," so also did Mr. Ford's reputation for "handing five-dollar-a-day jobs to the unfortunate and needy, and a host of other facts and legends with which the popular imagination has clothed this well-advertised personality." The Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) considers that the vote for Mr. Ford shows "one of the weak spots in our highly popularized system of President-making," and *The Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), of the same city, remarks:

"German-Americans in the West are evidently voting entirely cynically and derisively in the Presidential primaries, as if the affair were none of theirs. It was their votes that gave his lead in Michigan and Nebraska to Henry Ford, whose candidacy is a joke. At one place in Nebraska which is strongly German in population, their vote was given to a local livery-stable keeper who had filed his name for the Presidential nomination. In other words, the superior fidelity of these voters to the Fatherland leads them to make use of the electoral opportunity to satirize our institutions. This spirit is not likely to be gratefully appreciated by such of their fellow citizens as center their thoughts and interests in the United States of America. It indicates a contempt of our country and its political affairs which will not be without an influence when the election comes."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

BURGLARIZING Ireland through the Casement.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE way of the transgressor is hard—on the neutrals.—*Columbia State*.

As a sample, Uncle Sam's Army is all that could be desired.—*Chicago Daily News*.

WHY not make those documents public and clear the Embassy's reputation?—*Wall Street Journal*.

AT the present rate, there isn't going to be much left of the earth for the meek to inherit.—*Columbia State*.

ENGLAND has perfected an instrument for the prevention of naval battles—her Navy.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

WHAT is needed is a tariff commission that will take the tariff out of politics and stay out of politics itself.—*Chicago Herald*.

GERMANY is now in a position to sympathize with that fellow who wanted somebody to help him let go of a bear.—*Boston Transcript*.

GERMANY objects to the principle of visit and search, even when it's merely applied only to von Igle's office.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE State Department might send the Ambassador a sketch showing that the papers seized are not the ones he thinks.—*Wall Street Journal*.

OF course there's nothing in it, but it just happens that the troopers who got in that trouble in Parral belong to the Thirteenth Cavalry.—*Chicago Herald*.

THE War Department seems to have it fixt this way—every time Carranza orders our soldiers out of Mexico we get alarmed and send some more in.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

JUST because Washington said: "In time of peace prepare for war," is no reason why we should wait till the war is over before beginning on preparedness.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE freight on a \$650 order of shoes sent to South America from Boston the other day was \$1.150. Heads of families in Patagonia must be pretty nearly ready for the war to end.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE German societies that are sending protests to Congress against a rupture with Germany might promote peace equally well by sending protests to Berlin against a rupture with America.—*Springfield Republican*.

WHILE Germany was sinking passenger-vessels because they resembled transports, she was careful not to approach dangerously near the real transports that were carrying the Russians to France.—*Philadelphia North American*.

CARRANZA seems to be much stronger for the recall than the initiative.—*Columbia State*.

ANY connection between Leap Year and the British seizure of mails?—*Wall Street Journal*.

ONE trouble with the pacifists is they do not realize that it takes two to keep the peace.—*New York Herald*.

MR. HENRY FORD now says he believes in reasonable preparedness. Who is corrupting this man?—*New York Tribune*.

JUSTICE HUGHES' silence is getting so intense that it can be distinctly heard all over the country.—*Chicago Herald*.

AT least Villa and the Crown Prince have proved that dying is not nearly so fatal as it once was.—*Chicago Daily News*.

THEODORE is said to mean "God's gift," but we imagine that on this question Woodrow is from Missouri.—*Columbia State*.

VILLA may derive some consolation from the thought that the whipping he's getting hurts us more than it does him.—*Washington Post*.

THE Italian campaign has at least shown that the Italians are among the greatest mountain-climbers the world has ever known.—*Chicago Herald*.

IT is an unfortunate and perhaps peculiar coincidence that our little crises with Germany and Mexico have twice come at about the same time.—*Chicago Herald*.

ALDERMAN KLAUS, of Chicago, wants to change Shakespeare Avenue and the police-station thereon to Bacon Avenue and station. More appropriate for a stock-yards city.—*New York World*.

THE Carranza Government is arranging to buy up all of its paper-money. They must have heard of the high prices being paid for scrap paper in America.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

DISARMAMENT theorists who depend for defense on those "3,000 miles of open sea between America and Europe" must find interesting reading in the account of the Russian Army's voyage to France.—*Philadelphia North American*.

FORD peace-leaders will wait a year before submitting their peace-plan, their information convincing them that the war will last that long. They're like the Sumter county parson who was asked to pray for rain and wouldn't do it because the wind wasn't in the right direction.—*Tampa Tribune*.



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ON THE TOBOGGAN.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## HOW EUROPE REGARDED THE SUBMARINE "ULTIMATUM"

THE IMPERTINENCE of our Government in presuming to demand that Germany abandon its submarine methods seems to have both amused and amazed the chief organs of Berlin, whose comment as quoted below revealed clearly before their Government replied their light regard for anything America might think or do. German Socialist comment is more serious, but has less weight with the powers that be. Dutch opinion betrayed a lack of confidence in the power of the President's pen, while the press of the Allied Powers greeted the note with something like a cheer. Swift events may relegate all these comments to the past before this page reaches the reader's eye, but they must remain of interest as showing the reception accorded to the most serious note that has emanated from Washington during the present war. Abusive ridicule marked the tone of some of the leading organs of Berlin. As an example, the *Berlin Post* said:

"We have heard enough of the silly reproaches leveled at us by America's seagoing citizens. If the Washington gentlemen believe that we in Berlin have nothing more important to do than investigate whether any coon cattle-driver had a lock of his precious, crinkly hair ruffled while crossing to Europe, then the people in the White House are terribly mistaken. Why do Americans choose ships in which they can be hurt? Does the American Government deny that there are rascals among America's sons? If such rascals are paid with British gold to make dangerous ocean-trips, why should Wilson make us responsible for their lives? If Germany should climb down, serious trouble is bound to come from within. Germany's leaders prefer that the trouble should come from without."

Count Ernst zu Reventlow's paper, the *Berlin Deutsche Tageszeitung*, adopted a similar note of flippancy:

"Germany will never yield to America because of President Wilson's bluff. The attitude of the American press is in comical contrast to the really effective power of the country. The best methods of advertisement of which Wilson is master wear thin in time. When the sword of Damocles remains too long suspended, all can see that it is only a wooden one."

The powerful *Berlin Lokal Anzeiger*, which has never been able to convince itself of the President's sincerity, regarded the note more as an indirect aid to England than a menace to Germany. It wrote:

"Had Wilson fought against the countless violations of international law of which our enemy is guilty, and particularly the cold-hearted inhumanity with which England is waging the war

of starvation against us, with the same indignation with which he has judged our submarine war and now sits in judgment on it, we might be able to believe in the honesty of the gesture with which he champions humanity in warfare.

"In that case he would have gone down in the history of his country as a champion of ethical principles, who looked neither to the right nor the left; one who had maintained these principles as a holy duty; one who would rather appear to posterity as an apostle of moral theories than a statesman. But long before our submarine war was begun he did nothing to hinder what might harm us, and at least indirectly he did everything to foster all American efforts that could be helpful to England. Since he either silently put up with all violations of international law by our enemies, or so very gently chided them that his protests were absolutely without any effect, and since he could not bring himself to warn his fellow countrymen against using armed enemy ships, therefore we can not grant him the right to set himself up as the champion of humanity."

The *Berlin Vorwärts*, voicing the opinions of the Social Democrats, who are the largest political party in the Fatherland, warned the nation that the President spoke with the American people behind him, and it exhibited a strong desire to avoid anything in the shape of a rupture:

"Whether, in the acute stage which the crisis has now entered, a mutual understanding can still be arrived at, we must wait to see, but in any event the Governments, both here and across the water, should keep cool and, with all decision, guard themselves against every pressure on the part of the overzealous.

"As surely as the American people desire to avoid an extreme step against Germany, and if any possible way to an understanding shows itself, just so certain is it, as the *Berliner Tageblatt* so strikingly said, that the German people in its overwhelming majority want no war with America. All sane statesmen who are conscious of their great responsibility both in Germany and America should rest assured that they have the great masses of the people behind them in resorting to every measure calculated to prevent a break."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* took a high moral tone and was a little at a loss to discover what all the pother was about. It remarked:

"We honestly and truly do not harbor the wish to destroy lives or torpedo unarmed ships with the peaceful human beings who find it necessary to travel in dangerous waters. Such a procedure would accomplish no 'war-purpose.'"

"The German Government likewise has not taken the stand that the torpedoing of unarmed merchant-ships is permissible. The German Government did not refer to the fact that the *Sussex* was in the war-zone. The German Government merely



TEUTONIC LOGIC.

WILSON—"So you still propose to drown Americans if they travel on ships that are armed? And, pray, how can you tell whether they're armed or not, if you sink them on sight?"

GERMAN—"Oh! Vell! My te-ar Wilson! Surely zey would not pe so voolishness as not to pe armed!"

—Bystander (London).

considers that the fault of the submarine commander was not proved and that the case was at least doubtful."

Turning to Holland, we find that the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* described the note as "an ultimatum that was no ultimatum," and it continued:

"The President informs Germany that he is warning it for the last time—will there not be also a warning for the very last time and for absolutely the last time and for irrevocably, finally, absolutely the last time? The weakness of America's position to-day is due to the fact that no one takes its threats seriously, and that in foreign countries, and especially in Germany, Mr. Wilson's notes do not make the impression of earnestness and determination needed to give them force."

French opinion was thus crystallized by the *Paris Matin*:

"When the responsible and almost sovereign head of a hundred million free citizens mounts the rostrum in Congress to declare, 'We are the spokesmen of the rights of humanity,' he has performed an act of immense moral importance. It is in the name of legality that this statesman, having behind him the country on which the whole world depends, declares before the whole world, 'We will not tolerate injustice.'

"In those few words his whole message is summed up. It is a historical event, which is deserving of our admiration as one of the noblest acts in the memory of mankind."

Mr. Hervé, in a vivid article in his organ, the *Paris Victoire*, at the moment one of the most influential papers in France, greeted the advent of a new ally:

"The soldiers of *Kultur* laughed sneeringly, but their laughter woke Washington in his tomb and Abraham Lincoln—those two great knights of humanity. Then the French, British, Italians, Belgians, and Servians, all fighting for liberty, understood that it was they, Lincoln and Washington, who spoke through Wilson's mouth, and that international right was still existent."

The English papers anticipated a German refusal and were full of the moral support that the President's note brought to their cause. The *London Daily News* said:

"The note takes high ground worthy of a great nation whose moral and material forces are behind the demand. There remains for Germany only a straight and rapid choice between submission and war. By all the signs, her choice will be war, and the interval is likely to be short and quickly bridged.

"The moral value to the Allies of an alliance with America can hardly be overstated, either in this country, which is bound by ties of race and spirit with America, or in France, where associations dating from the stormy births of both Republics have kept them linked by the memory of common struggles and the realization of common ideals.

"Nor can the material effect of America's intervention be dismissed as of small account. President Wilson, without moving a soldier or a ship, can affect most potently both the duration of the war and the conditions of peace. His action has already weighted the balance heavily in favor of the Allies."

The *London Daily Telegraph* considered:

"It can now be said that to-day the civilized Powers of the earth are virtually as one. The people of the United States of America have spoken through their Chief Magistrate, and the voice of the nation is clear, decisive, and firm. The unexpectedly downright, sweeping character of the note will come upon the German people with a tremendous shock."

The *London Daily Graphic*, too, a paper which is notable for the penetration of its reviews of foreign politics, finds a relationship between the Allies' cause and the cause of America, as, it says, she contends for the same principle for which the Entente fights:

"The very patience America has displayed makes President Wilson's impeachment all the more powerful. It will be a relief to the world that the greatest neutral nation has taken a firm stand upon international law. The Allies will be content to rest their case on that foundation. They are at war because Germany violated that law from the beginning, and will continue the struggle until it is made impossible for any nation ever again to deluge the world with bloodshed because she respects no law but her own might."



UNCLE SAM FEEDS THE FIRE.

—© *Meggendorfer Blätter* (Munich).



WILL HE TAKE THE PLUNGE?

—© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

THE GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICA'S POSITION.

## CHINA'S MYSTERIOUS REVOLUTION

BRET HARTE informed the world [years ago that "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinese is peculiar." But the political gyrations of the Flowery Land in the past few years have outdone in peculiarity anything Bret Harte ever knew. First, Yuan Shi Kai was "elected" President; next, we were told the country demanded a monarchy; then the coronation of Yuan Shi Kai was postponed; finally, he is convinced that republicanism is what the people want, and yet in spite of all his earnest endeavors to ascertain and obey the will of the people, he is faced with open revolt. It is a matter of the utmost difficulty for the Western mind to discover what the revolutionaries of southern China really wish; first, the province of Yunnan rose, to be quickly followed by Kweichow; then after a lull they were joined by a third province—Kwangsi; and now a fourth—Chekiang—has proclaimed its independence. In the quaint Chinese manner of taking a census these provinces are found to contain 8,381,000 families—which means approximately 41,910,000 souls. Whatever these provinces may desire, it seems pretty certain that there is one thing they do not want—and that is Yuan Shi Kai at the head of affairs. This attitude of the South, we are told, was unexpected at Peking and disconcerted Yuan. Its first result was the promulgation of an edict proclaiming that the Monarchy should give way to republicanism. Thus ended an Empire which lasted just 101 days. Yuan's edict, as published in the Peking papers, runs:

"I have myself to blame for my lack of virtue. Why should I blame others? The people have been thrown into misery. The soldiers have been made to bear hardships. Commerce has declined. Taking this condition into consideration, I feel exceedingly sorry.

"I am still of the opinion that the designation petitions submitted through the acting Li Fa Yuan (State Council) are unsuited to the circumstances of the country. The official acceptance of the throne on December 11 is hereby canceled, and the designation petitions are hereby returned through the State Department to the Tsan Cheng Yuen, acting as the Li Fa Yuan, to be forwarded to the petitioners for destruction. All preparations connected therewith are to cease forthwith.

"Thus I hope to imitate the example of the sincerity of ancients by shouldering myself all the blame so that my action will fall in line with the spirit of humanity which is the expression of the will of heaven. Those who advocated the Monarchy were prompted by the desire to strengthen the foundation of the country, but as their methods have proved unsuitable their patriotism might harm the country. Those who opposed the Monarchy have done so out of the desire to express their political views. It may be presumed that they would not go to the extreme, thereby endangering the country. They should therefore listen to their conscience and give up their prejudices. With one mind and purpose they should unite in the effort of saving the situation so that we may be spared the horror of internal strife."

Yuan next proceeds to shoulder the blame for all that has occurred during his brief régime as uncrowned monarch, and does it, too, in most ample fashion. Then he cleverly refers to the division of responsibility which necessarily follows the reestablishment of a republican form of government, and goes on, very emphatically, to point the moral:

"In brief, all the faults of the country are mine. Now that the acceptance of the throne has been canceled, every man will be responsible for his own action should he further disturb peace and give causes for pretexts. I, the President, being

charged with the duty of ruling the country, can not remain idle while the country is racing to perdition. Let all our generals, officials, soldiers, and citizens act according to this ideal."

This proclamation the official organs at Peking, such as *The Daily News*, hail as an indication of Yuan's sincere wish for the welfare of the nation, and intimate that it will have the effect of checkmating the sinister ambitions of a certain Power, presumably meaning Japan. *The North China Daily News*, of Shanghai, admittedly the most influential British journal in China, expresses satisfaction over Yuan's voluntary abdication, and asserts that in the present delicate and complicated situation Yuan Shi Kai is probably the best man to hold the reins of the Government as President, if not as Emperor.



THE EVOLUTION OF YUAN'S CROWN.

—Mancho (Tokyo).

The majority of the native press in Shanghai are, however, still irreconcilable and continue to assail him. *The Shien-pao*, *Min-i-pao*, *Ke-pao*, and *Min-kuo-pao* all agree that Yuan's words can not be trusted, and that his belated abdication will not in the least alter the attitude of the southern revolutionists. The *Min-i-pao* is most severe in attacking Yuan, and declares that during the past four years he has perpetrated every imaginable crime in utter disregard of the welfare of the people

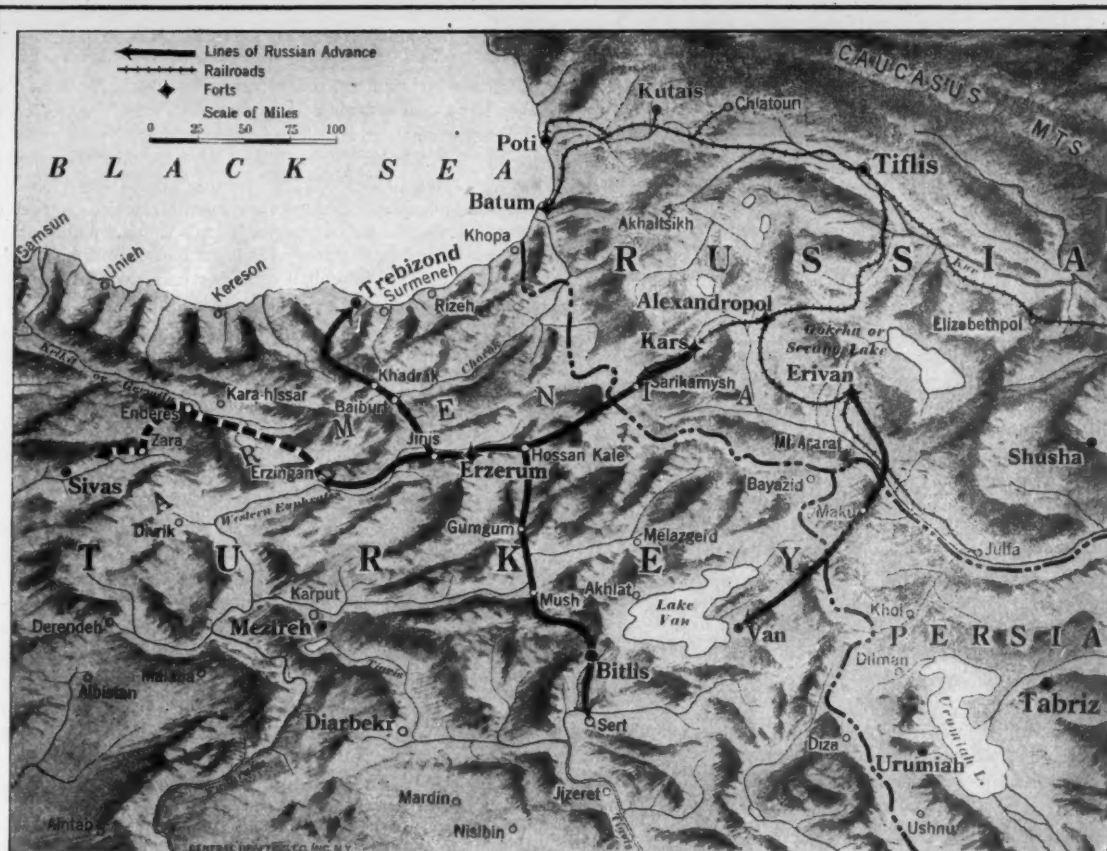
and the State. To quote this journal:

"Throughout his life Yuan Shi Kai has promoted his selfish ends by deceit and subterfuge. His words are of no value. He has no hesitation in changing his front if it serves his selfish purposes. Even the water of the great Yangtse River is not sufficient to cleanse his sins. . . . As long as China is ruled by such a man, whether as Emperor or as President, the country is doomed. The question now confronting us is not whether Yuan shall be Emperor or President, but how we shall eliminate him and establish a republic upon a secure base."

*The Shien-pao* ridicules the thinly veiled plea advanced in Yuan's edict that the revolting provinces should be satisfied with his voluntary resignation and should cooperate with him if they are to save the country from the encroachments of foreign Powers. The journal thinks that this is simply another ruse to lull the southern opponents—

"Every time the real patriots of the south rise to fight corruption at Peking, astute schemers like Yuan Shi Kai are sure to preach the unity of the country in the name of patriotism, ignoring the fact that they are themselves to blame for the dissension."

*The North China Daily News*, however, believes that the new turn of affairs at Peking furnishes the opportune moment for the rebels to quit fighting and come to terms with Yuan. It is reported that Tang Shao-i, a high official in the Manchu Government and a special envoy to this country in 1910, is entrusted by Yuan Shi Kai with the difficult task of reconciling the southern leaders with the Peking Administration. But judging from the attitude of Tsai-e, head of the revolting provinces, and his associates, such an attempt is more likely to fail than to succeed, unless Yuan Shi Kai resigns the Presidency as he stepped down from the throne. An important incident occurring simultaneously with Yuan's abdication is the issuance in Kwangsi of a manifesto by Liang Chi-chao, a famous savant, and General Lu Jun-ting, governor of Kwangsi, impeaching Yuan and his misadministration. Meanwhile, Yuan is trying to patch up his injured prestige by employing the still unfaded influence of General Tuan Chi-jui, Vice-President General Li Yuan-hung, and Hsu Shih-chang, former governor of Manchuria.



RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA MINOR.

With the exception of the road westward, all the arrows indicate the actual positions of the Russians at present, with Petrograd predicting further conquests. The dotted portion of the westward line indicates the Russian objective. Erzingan has not yet fallen, tho the Russians expect its early collapse, since the capture of Trebizond has severed the Turkish line of communication for supplies.

### THE FALL OF TREBIZOND

THE MASTERY OF ASIA MINOR, say the Allies' military critics, passed to the Russians with the capture of Trebizond. This famous city, renowned from remote antiquity, where Xenophon and his 10,000 first reached the sea, where Mithridates, the last of the great Asians, successfully resisted the might of the Roman Empire for many a long year, where the Byzantine and Comnenian sovereigns ruled with a magnificence which dazzled the Crusaders and secured it a fame in the romances of chivalry, is to-day the gateway to Armenia and the geographical outlet for the trade of western Persia. How highly its capture is esteemed by the Allies can be seen when the London *Daily Chronicle* says:

"The capture of Trebizond has demonstrated past all possibility of refutation that the resisting power of the Turks is nearing its extreme limit. We can begin now confidently to face the probability of liquidation of the side-issue of the war in lesser Asia.

"The capture of the city was effected with remarkable speed. Trebizond had been fortified during the war with strong positions with concrete-based batteries which could cover with their fire the whole shore-road to the east as far as the Deirmen Dere. It hardly seemed possible that even by rapid assault the town could be taken so soon after the victory on the Kara Dere, but the problem was solved by a most skilful combination of movements. . . .

"The Russians now have at their disposal a good naval base, and the question of communications and supplies for the further course of the Anatolian operations is greatly simplified. The Turks not only have lost all hope of recovering Erzerum, which the possession of Trebizond might still have justified,

but the complexity of their supply-problem has been enormously enhanced. Erzingan is threatened not only from the east but from the north along an excellent road from Trebizond.

"Then, again, the fact that the Russians succeeded in landing a large force of troops, apart from the immediate effect in the capture of Trebizond, has no enormous moral importance, since this can be done again nearer the Bosphorus.

"The resistance of the Turkish troops in the defiles of the upper Choruk Valley and before Baiburt is broken, and their one hope is to get out on to the Erzingan road and join the main force before their way of retreat is cut off by the Russians."

The Russians themselves regard the capture of Trebizond as signaling the collapse of Turkey and the opening of the way to Constantinople. The *Petrogradskiya Vedomosti* writes:

"We may consider one of our enemies finished. The taking of Trebizond has so disorganized the Turkish defensive plans that all that remains for her is to lay down her arms and ask mercy. She already has sought ways to a separate peace, but has met with the absolute refusal of her opponent, who is determined to close no separate agreements. Turkey's hour has struck, and it is not improbable that she will in the near future entirely disappear from the map."

The Turkish papers reproduce the somewhat involved statement of the War Office containing the news that Trebizond had been "evacuated," but abstain from comment. The entire Russian invasion, indeed, is received in almost total silence, with a mere admission in one paper, as tho it were quite negligible, that "the enemy has trodden upon our soil in some places." Reports of critical conditions in Constantinople are current, and a crisis of some sort is spoken of as probable.

## GERMANY IN BRAZIL

AMERICA IS SAFE from any German aggression after the war, says Mr. von Jagow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and not only that, but he dismisses as preposterous and absurd any idea that Germany cherishes, or has ever cherished, any designs of obtaining a foothold upon the American Continent. Such statements, however, were recently made in the Canadian Parliament, and to prick this bubble the German Foreign Minister accorded an interview to the representative of the Associated Press in Berlin, in which he said:

"Can one imagine a state of affairs in Europe after the war such that we should have the leisure or a free enough hand to divert our strength and efforts to such a task on the American Continent?"

"Equally ridiculous, tho unfortunately this phase has a serious side, are rumors, which I understand are current in the United States, that Germany after the war will take revenge on the United States by pursuing an anti-American policy. It is even reported to me that some apprehensive souls in America foresee from victorious Germany an attempt to break down the Monroe Doctrine, plant its flag in South or Central America, or even a design to leap upon the United States and crush it in order to attain mastery of both continents.

"I need hardly assure you such reports, which from time to time have been set afloat by enemies of Germany, in the evident intention of stirring feeling against her, are too absurd for denial. I need only recall the fact that Germany has never placed herself in opposition to the American principle of the Monroe Doctrine."

As an example of the kind of statement against which Mr. von Jagow so emphatically protests we may quote from a long article in the *London Spectator*, which alleges that since 1892 the two most southerly States of Brazil have been subjected to "peaceful penetration" by the Germans. The *London weekly* says:

"About the year 1892 the German consular agents began to display a keen interest in the German colonists established, and those about to establish themselves, in the States in question—a remarkable contrast to the arrogance and scant attention which had been previously meted out. Social clubs as well as the inevitable rifle-clubs became the order of the day, and in a very short time there was barely a town but had its 'Germania' and

'Deutsche-Schützenverein.' These clubs became the controlling centers of a well-organized propaganda, and, carefully fostered by the Imperial Government, have proved a very powerful aid in furthering the aims of 'The Fatherland.' German priests and pastors showed a gradually increasing activity, and numerous schools under German instructors began to flourish, pecuniary assistance from the German Government being received in many cases, as well as free elementary school-books, etc. Instruction was given in German, 'Deutschland über Alles' sung daily, and veneration for the house of Hohenzollern was an integral part of the curriculum. Owing to the *laissez-faire* attitude of the Brazilian authorities (who, as a matter of fact, had at that time quite enough to do to straighten out politics without worrying about matters educational), in many districts the true Brazilian schools were absorbed or nullified, and Brazilian children had no alternative but to frequent the German schools, where they were not only obliged to join in the German patriotic exercises, but were actually taught the geography of their own country by means of maps upon which the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina were colored in as German colonies."

Since the war began, *The Spectator* tells us, relations between the Germans in these provinces and their Brazilian neighbors have been somewhat strained, and, according to the *London review*, the Brazilians do not always get the better of the situation. To give examples of this, *The Spectator* proceeds:

"In Porto Alegre some German firms decided to dismiss all Brazilian employees because some students had organized a public procession and demonstration in sympathy with the Allies, and it was only on the intervention of the authorities that this decision was withdrawn and peace maintained. This action of the German business firms did not tend to pacify public feeling. In Florianopolis open insults to Brazil and the Brazilians were indulged in freely, and a German barber was prosecuted for exhibiting a sign outside his shop stating: 'No shaving here for niggers, swine, or Brazilians.' In February, 1915, the Rio de Janeiro *Gazeta de Noticias* stated that a major of the Brazilian Army who, in self-defense, had shot a mad dog belonging to the German consular agent in Santa Catharina, was requested 'to apologize kneeling.' When it was pointed out that the person referred to was a Brazilian officer, the consul retorted that he saw more reason than ever for persisting in his demand. According to the Rio Grande paper, *O Intransigente*, of June 22, 1915, a Major Trompowsky, of Florianopolis, in an interview granted subsequently admitted that he was the officer referred to and that the facts were as stated."



THE ALLIES.

TURK—"Look here, Bill, what am I to do now?"

KAISER—"Get out of my sight!" —*Strekoza (Petrograd).*



WATCHFUL WAITING.

"Help!"

—*Vetchernye Vremya (Petrograd).*

RUSSIAN SATIRE ON TURKEY'S FLIGHT.

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## THE HIGH COST OF GASOLINE

**T**HE RISE IN THE PRICE of gasoline has wrenched from the automobile-owner an agonized cry for cheaper fuel. Either we must devise a way to get a larger supply, thus bringing the price down, or we must find out how to use other fuels in the internal-combustion type of motors. The conclusion of a recent discussion of the subject, at a sectional meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers, abstracted in *The Automobile* (New York, March 26), was that more gasoline will be available by better exploitation of the oil-fields, but that, simultaneously, it is highly desirable that automobile-engines should be developed and adapted to utilize a standard kerosene. "Kerosene-burning," the paper goes on to say, "seems to be the easiest way to secure a substantial drop in the price of automobile-fuel." From an address by E. S. Foljambe, entitled "The Automobile Fuel - Situation," quotation and abstract are made as follows:

"We are coming rapidly to the point where the low-grade fuels which are now stored or wasted, and in a few cases used for fuel in stationary or similar power-plants, must be rendered adaptable to automobiles. Two methods are self-evident to meet this situation: either the present means of vaporization must be so improved as to be able to take care of the lower-grade fuels, or the fuels themselves must be cracked to form higher-grade volatiles. The conclusions he reaches are that we must find better methods of refining the crude in order to produce a larger supply of fuel from the existing supply of crude, that we must create competition in the marketing of fuel-products, and, furthermore, that vaporizing instruments must be developed which will be capable of using the hydrocarbons of lesser volatility.

"Regarding alcohol, Mr. Foljambe stated that it gives no hope for immediate relief. The reason for this is that even without Governmental restrictions for economical use the present type of automobile-engine would have to be entirely reconstructed. Present types of engines can burn alcohol, but they do so very uneconomically, approximately 50 per cent. more fuel being required per horse-power-hour than were the engines designed for its use. This puts alcohol out of the present reckoning.

"Regarding benzol, the author points out that, altho it is prevalent in Europe as a fuel, it can only be obtained in this country in limited quantities. As long as the war continues, benzol is in as great demand as gasoline, and therefore offers no relief, but in the future may well be considered as a possible part of the fuel-supply."

Kerosene, on the contrary, holds out a prospect of immediate relief. There has been a great overproduction, and the refined oil is stored in vast quantities. To quote again:

"As a matter of fact, even while theoretically burning gasoline, according to Mr. Foljambe, carbureters have recently been provided to handle a mixture of gasoline and kerosene which on the Baumé test is often as low as 54, and practically none of it over 60. Commercial kerosene contains 35 per cent. of medium and 10 per cent. of heavy kerosene.

"The paper states that the Rittman process will yield 200

per cent. more gasoline than by any other known method, and also states that, altho seven plants are in the United States, none of them is producing any appreciable quantity of gasoline.

"Kerosene carbureters were next discussed by the author, who showed several types which have been heretofore marketed, and which involved various means for breaking up the fuel at the jet, completely gasifying it by heat, or even in one case igniting it before it entered the cylinder."

Another expert who discussed the problem, Prof. Chas. E. Lucke, of Columbia University, stated that while kerosene as a fuel is fundamentally different from gasoline, and therefore requires fundamentally different means of vaporizing, the problem of making a proper explosive mixture of kerosene and air is not a difficult one. Given a proper proportion in the mixture, with the correct heat-supply, and the machine will run, tho perhaps not with the highest efficiency. Regarding the practical possibility of making a light, vaporizable oil out of a heavy one by "cracking," or some similar process, like the one recently announced by one of the Government laboratories at Washington and described in these pages, Dr.

W. F. Rittman, of the



OUR OIL-DEPOSITS AND THEIR RELATIVE VALUE.

The figures indicate the numbers of millions of barrels yet to be extracted.

United States Bureau of Mines, who is the inventor of one of the new processes, stated that the "cracking" of crude oil is a reality, and that it is actually keeping down the price of gasoline. Says the journal from which we have been quoting:

"He predicted that gasoline would continue to rise until the cracking process or the use of kerosene is able to catch up to the demand. The cracking of crude oil is a reality. Great numbers of intelligent men are now working on the problem, and therefore there can only be one result. . . .

"Regarding the matter of competition, Dr. Rittman said that the little fellow has been forced to put up the price simply because he could not afford to store the crude oil, and consequently had to pay for it on a rising scale. He predicted, furthermore, that the price may go to forty cents or only to thirty-five. Regarding the percentage of gasoline which to-day is made by the cracking process, he stated that it did not exceed 15 per cent., and consequently was not enough to offset the rising tendency.

"A graphic description of the cracking process was given by Dr. Rittman, who pictured the molecule of crude, stating that the further down in the vaporization scale we go the larger become the molecules. When there is no restraint on this larger molecule it breaks into smaller molecules of gas, but by applying proper restraining influences it can be broken into gasoline instead. The reason he gives for operating his process in the gaseous state is that in this condition it is possible to secure any variations of pressure and temperature. There was a time when crude carried the gasoline price, but to-day gasoline carries the price of crude.

"In the Rittman process no heat is applied to the liquid itself in the container. The liquid to be distilled, speaking particularly of petroleum, is contained in the feed-tank from which it is fed into the still. There it is vaporized, and the vapor, not the liquid, is then distilled at a temperature of 550° C. and a pressure of 250 pounds per square inch."

## THE CAUSE OF STORMS

THE PREDICTIONS of the Weather Bureau are based largely on the fact that when a storm-center develops and starts on its eastward track across the continent, it is not difficult to forecast the direction and speed of its motion. Up to the present time, however, the origin of storm-centers, and of their opposites, the "anticyclones," or fair-weather centers, has been a mystery, tho many have traced them to solar influence. The director of a private observatory at Hous-

ton, Tex., Mr. W. F. Carothers, is now using the solar theory in long-distance forecasting with such success that Dr. Willis L. Moore, former chief of the United States Weather Bureau, avers, in an editorial written for *The National Editorial Service* (New York), that Mr. Carothers has "outstript all the Government and other meteorologists of the world in the search for the key to the general law of the weather."

Writes Dr. Moore:

"I have carefully examined the work done by him during the past five years, and do not hesitate to say that he has shown a definite relation between the appearance of storm-conditions in the western part of our country and variations in the intensity of solar-radiation; that there are rifts in the photosphere of the sun,

or what might be called cloudless areas, from which is emitted increased heat; that the sun rotates in twenty-five days, instead of twenty-seven, as indicated by the appearance of the photosphere; that there are from five to eight of these extra-hot areas always present in the sun, and that they may retain their existence for many months at a time, with varying degrees of intensity, and each crosses our central meridian every twenty-five days; that each and every one of the cyclones and anticyclones that constitute our weather can be traced back, by Carothers' system, to one of these heat-pulsations of the sun, and that the intensity of the cold waves and storms is directly proportional to the strength of the solar heat-rifts or cloudless areas; that there is an interval of eighteen to eighteen and one-half days between the passage of the earth through the extra heat emitted by one of these solar rifts and the appearance of cold waves on our Rocky Mountain Plateau.

"The splendid work of C. G. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution, has shown the variable character of the sun's radiation. A working hypothesis that satisfies the requirements of science with regard to this discovery may be stated as follows:

"That the passage of the earth through a shaft of extra heat expands the lower air at the equator more than it does at high latitudes, causing the air at the equator to bulge upward until huge masses, like avalanches of snow on a mountainside, break loose and slide down the incline toward the poles. These masses crowd each other because of the converging of the meridians of longitude, have their northward movement checked, and drop or settle down to the earth in the form of cool or cold waves in the middle latitudes, or near the arctic circle. They settle over continents in winter and over oceans in summer, because the plane on which they slide is steeper over land in winter and over oceans in summer. As they settle they cause rotating cyclonic storm-eddies to ascend on both their eastern and western sides, and thus indirectly cause rain-and snow-fall.

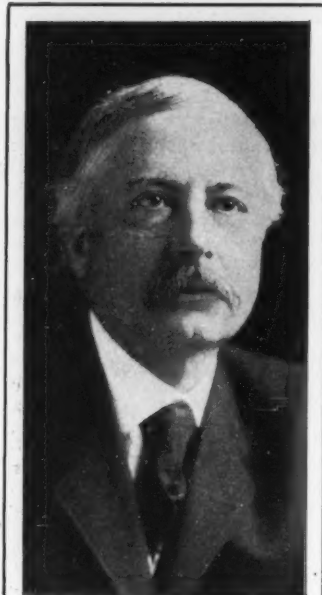
"An enormous conservation of human energy in the performance of all out-of-doors work should follow the adoption of this system by the Government or other public institution."

## THE CHEMISTRY OF FLOWER-COLOR

EVERY ONE who has studied the elements of chemistry in school has tested for acids with litmus-paper. Acid turns the litmus red while alkalies change it to blue.

This property of color change is by no means confined to the litmus, which is obtained from a variety of lichens, but is common to a large class of plant-tissues. The red and blue flowers have it, and frequently owe their color to the presence of acid or alkali in the sap that nourishes them. Says a writer in *The American Botanist*, quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, April 15):

"Many students have doubtless observed that one of the commonest flower-colors is a sort of purplish-pink that often just misses becoming a distinct rose or a decided red. As a matter of fact, good reds and pinks are comparatively rare in any flora, and the reason for this is coming to be well understood. The normal color of the pigment which produces both red and blue flowers is this same purplish-pink. When the sap of the plant is alkaline this purplish-pink turns blue, and when it is acid the flowers become pink or red. When this is realized, several other peculiarities of flower-color become intelligible. For instance, there are many blue flowers, such as the lungwort (*Mertensia virginica*), which are pink in the bud. As the flowers open and oxidation-processes reduce the acidity of the cell-sap, the pink must of necessity become blue. This also explains why so many blue flowers have pink counterparts, or the reverse. Let a strain with a tendency to acid cell-sap appear in a race of blue flowers, and its blossoms are likely to become pink or red. The rose-colored variety of the common New England aster may be explained in this way. There are also many white flowers that are pink either at the beginning or end of their period of bloom. Apple-blossoms and the flowers of the white trillium and cotton will come to mind in this connection. We do not, however, have to depend upon instances like these. Almost any pink- or blue-plant juice may be used to demonstrate the facts. Any one who will boil out the color from a purple cabbage may turn the juice blue by the addition of a few drops of ammonia or a little baking-soda, and restore the original pink color by adding a few drops of vinegar or other acid. Beet-juice and most of the fruit-juices act in the same way, and it is therefore not surprising to find that the familiar litmus-paper so commonly used in testing for acids and alkalies is made by dipping strips of paper in the juice of certain lichens. Many pink flowers may be turned blue by exposing them to the fumes of ammonia for a few minutes, and blue flowers become pink when exposed to acids. In making these experiments, however, one is often astonished to find the color-change produced is neither pink nor blue, but green—a fact which opens up other avenues of speculation, but in all of which we discover how cleverly nature produces a variety of effects with almost identical materials."



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DR. WILLIS L. MOORE,

Former chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, who believes Mr. Carothers has discovered the key to the weather.



THE TEXAS PROPHET,

Mr. W. F. Carothers, who traces out mysterious changes of weather to the "heat-pulsations of the sun."

## AMERICA'S LONGEST TUNNEL

IN ORDER to make the above title true in a national sense, we should have to annex Canada or let Canada annex us, for the tunnel in question is at Rogers Pass, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, about 85 miles west of Field, B. C. Our neighbors to the north, however, have always been good Americans continentally. They are great railway-builders, and their tunnels dwarf ours completely. The driving of this one under the Selkirk range, in British Columbia, is a notable feat in engineering. From portal to portal its center-line will measure 26,400 feet, thereby exceeding by three-fourths of a mile the longest existing tunnel on this continent. It is being driven by opening a "pioneer bore" parallel with the main tunnel—a new feature which has aroused the interest of tunnel-engineers the

without danger of breaks in the air-lines, or serious interruptions from other causes. The saving of time in this construction is considered very important by the railroad, as well as by the contractors; and a value has been placed by the railroad for each day saved."

It is expected that the whole work will be completed by September next.

## BACK TO THE VEGETABLE DYE

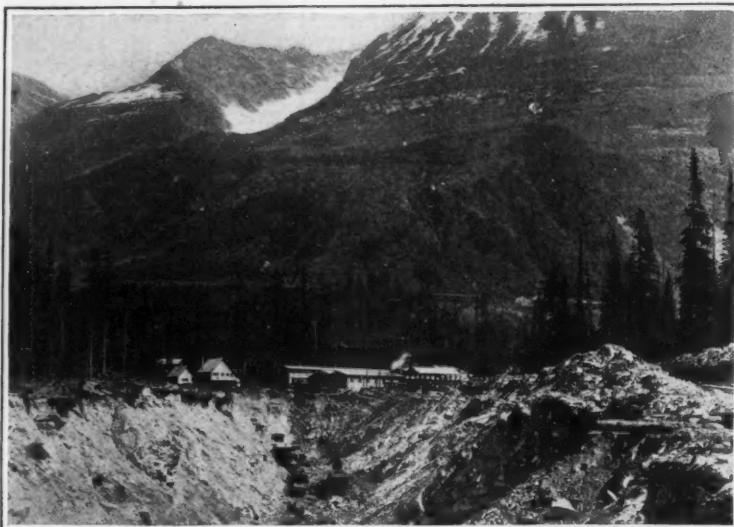
THE OLD VEGETABLE DYESTUFFS, in common use fifty years ago, are now being employed again, to an extent greater than any one now in active business can remember. They had been replaced by chemical dyes, such as the coal-tar colors, but these were largely made in Germany,

and the war has interfered with their production and importation. It has been suggested, we are told by an editorial writer in *Weekly Drug Markets* (New York, April 5), that the return of these vegetable dyestuffs may be permanent, as they may have become so strongly entrenched in usage by the end of the war that the chemical products can not again displace them. We read:

"With the elimination of the dyes of this character made in Germany, which had become the world's greatest producer, but whose products, on account of the European War, could not be shipped to this country, the American industries dependent upon them were menaced by a dearth of colors the like of which had never been experienced. The artificial organic dyestuffs had become so strongly entrenched that a return of any magnitude to the use of natural dyestuffs was for the time practically impossible. The cultivation of the plants producing indigo and madder had shrunk to small proportions because the dyestuffs made from them could not compete with the artificial colors that were to supersede them, for the producer must be assured of the disposition of his crops if he is to obtain commercial success. Like many primitive peoples who have been driven from their homes by the inroads of those having a higher civilization, many of the natural dyestuffs were relegated to the historic background of the dyeing industries.

"The continuation of the present war, like many of the curious anomalies brought about by the whirligig of time, has caused a revival of the old-time dyestuffs and a return to some of the older methods of dyeing. The color-chemist has been busy retracing the steps of his forebears in the quest for natural colors, and that some success has followed his work is now evident from the demand for the products producing such colors or dyes. Utilization of native woods and barks, as the osage orange and other products of the vegetable world, are cases in point.

"Are the uses of these natural dyestuffs likely to interfere with the possible development of any anilin industry that is now or which may be hereafter established in this country? A statement has been recently made that such success with vegetable dyes has already been obtained that for many purposes they would never be again superseded by the use of artificial organic dyestuffs. There is, perhaps, a grain of truth in this statement, but the appreciation of its full import is not now possible. The entrenchment of the anilin-dye industry, with its commercial ramifications and the application of such dyes to the necessities and artistic tastes of every individual, is not likely to be uprooted in this transitional period. A world-wide return to the use of natural dyestuffs appeals to the imagination, but whether such a renaissance will continue long after the present war has passed into history is a question which the future must answer."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

## THE EASTERN APPROACH TO THE GREAT TUNNEL.

The present line is shown in the distance.

world over. To quote and condense a contribution to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, March 4):

"The estimated \$12,000,000 expenditure connected with this undertaking is another indication of the efforts that are being made to eliminate grades and snow-troubles that have for years gone hand in hand with Western railway-operation. The tunnel will bring down the summit elevation of the Selkirk portion of the line from 4,330 feet to 3,791 feet. It will reduce the length of maximum grade from 22.15 miles as at present to 6.61 miles, the maximum grade, 2.2 per cent., remaining the same. It will dispense with about four miles of snow-sheds in a length of thirteen miles of main line. It will incidentally reduce the length of the line by about four and a half miles. The total curvature will be considerably reduced, and several loops eliminated.

"Thus one of the most costly sections, from an operating point of view, of the whole system will be entirely eliminated.

"The pioneer heading is for the greater part of its length about 45 feet from the center-line of the main tunnel. Cross-cuts to the line of the main tunnel are being made every 1,500 feet or so, and drifts from each cross-cut are being driven in both directions. The driving of the main tunnel is thus being accomplished at a large number of headings simultaneously. In addition, the main tunnel-work was advanced from each portal.

"The main object sought by the contractor through the construction of this pioneer drift was the securing of increased speed in the tunnel-excavation and a decrease in the expense, through ability to attack the excavation at several points at the same time and permit of the continuous operation of the shovels

## THE INDIAN AS A FARMER

NOT ONLY IS INDIAN CORN as a staple food-crop borrowed from the aborigines, but we have copied also their methods of culture, of preparing and eating the food, and many traditions and social observances associated with it. In fact, we are told by Clark Wissler, curator of anthropology in the Museum of Natural History, New York, that maize-culture as practised by American farmers is "a fine example of a borrowed culture-trait." A striking thing about Indian customs and traditions connected with their use of maize is that these were the same throughout the country, from the Gulf to the St. Lawrence. This, Mr. Wissler thinks, proves that these observances were perfected in one spot and distributed thence over the continent. He writes as follows in *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago, March):

"It may be interesting to examine our own maize-culture to see how completely our ancestors took over this aboriginal complex and to what extent it still survives. Our farmers formerly planted, and often yet plant, maize in hills; this was the universal Indian mode, to drop four to five grains at one place at regular intervals of about three feet, quite like a cornfield of today. In cultivation, the Indian hoed the earth up around the growing stalk, which is still the principle of the mechanical cultivator. For husking, our farmers use a husking-pin, which, while now of iron, was not so very long ago of bone and wood, precisely like those still in use among our surviving Eastern Indians. Ears of corn to be dried or preserved for seed often have their pendent husks braided together; this is typically Indian. The corn-crib was used by the Indians and elevated on posts to keep the contents dry and to protect it from rodents. The type of crib which is larger at the top than at the bottom was also in use by the Southern Indians.

"The Indian planted beans and squashes among the corn. This has always been a favorite custom of our farmers. He also understood the art of testing his seed and of preparatory germination in warm water. Where fish were available they were used for fertilization, the rule being one fish to a hill.

"The methods of cooking corn are not only still about the same among us, but we also retain many of the Indian names for such dishes, as 'hominy' and 'succotash.' The famous roasting-ear in all its forms was known to the Indian. Then we must not forget the favorite mush, which is stirred with a wooden ladle strikingly like those of the Algonkin tribes. Some years ago our country people still made 'lye hominy' with wood-ashes, just as described by some early observers of the Indian.

"Corn-husk mats may still be seen in some country-homes. As I recall a few specimens examined, the technique was the same as the Iroquoian examples to be seen in our museums. . . .

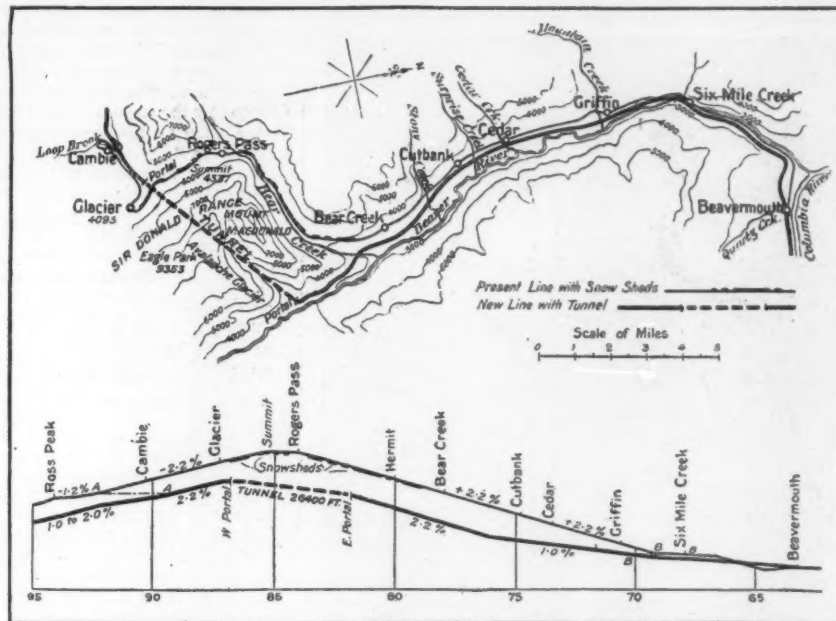
"It is clear that in pioneer days the white farmer took over the whole maize-culture complex entire, except its ceremonial and social elements. Even here we find some curious similarities. The husking-bee, which was one of the great social events of our fathers' times, is strikingly paralleled by an old Indian custom. No doubt if we knew more of the homely history of our forefathers we should find some surprising intrusions of ceremonial and superstitious practises to propitiate the growth of their crop.

"If we reduce these data to a generalization, it appears that the white colonist took over the entire material complex of maize-culture. He did not simply borrow the maize-seed, and

then, in conformity with his already established agricultural methods, or on original lines, develop a maize-culture of his own. In fact, he has no basis for any claims to originality except in the development of mechanical appliances and the somewhat recent rationalization of agriculture by scientific investigation.

"In this connection the maize-culture of the Old World is particularly suggestive. At the discovery of America, samples of maize were carried home, seed was planted, and in a surprisingly short time its cultivation spread even so far as China; but the maize-complex of the Old World has scarcely anything in common with that of the Indian and the American farmer. The reason is plain—it was the isolated plant that came into European culture, necessitating original experimentations with the new seed, or, at least, the adaptation of its culture to the methods or 'patterns' for the raising of other plants. . . .

"The taking over of the maize-complex by the whites has its parallels. One striking example is the tobacco-complex, where



PLAN AND PROFILE OF THE ROGERS PASS GRADE-REDUCTION.

An idea of the labor necessary to make possible the tunnel described on the opposite page.

again the colonists took over all the essential parts of the trait-complex. The manufacture of maple-sugar is another. On the part of the Indians we have the taking over of the horse-complex of the Great Plains before the general assimilation of white culture began. Also, in the wide distribution of aboriginal traits we have presumptive evidence of intertribal borrowing, and the fact that distinct complexes like pottery-making, coil-basketry, acorn meal, soft buckskin tan, etc., are often found among many adjacent tribes without essential variations, indicates that one tribe after another took over these complexes entire in just the same way as our typical example of maize-culture was taken over by the American colonists.

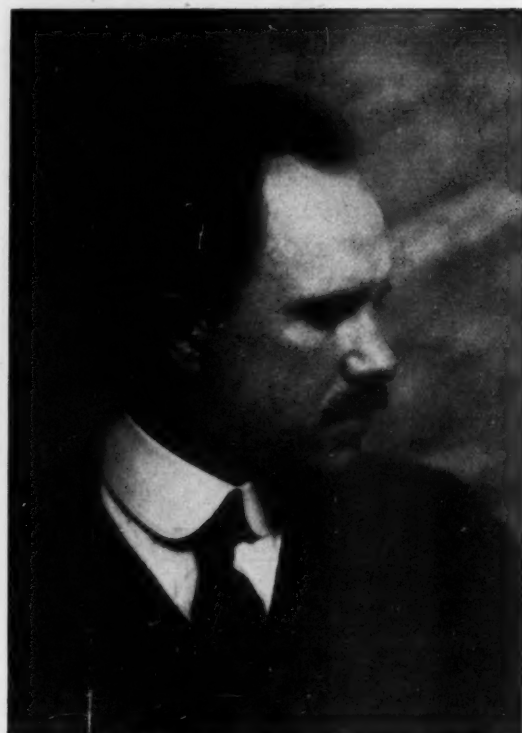
"Returning to our discussion of maize-culture, another suggestive fact is that the distribution of the American type of maize-culture is the same now as in prehistoric times. In like manner, certain phases of Indian horse-culture, which were derived from Spanish colonists and were somewhat different from those of the English colonists, still persist among the settlers of our Western States in contrast to those of the East."

Mr. Wissler points out that if customs and traits tend to persist in a given region, even after a complete change of population, these customs must depend on "some extra-human agency." This he finds in what he calls "the stable geographical environment"—climate, plants, and animals. The differing types of Indian culture found in North America are, therefore, simply expressions of the variation of our climatic conditions with location.

# LETTERS - AND - ART

## A MODERN PRIMITIVE IN ART

IT IS AN UNUSUAL THING for an artist to be claimed by opposing camps and hailed as one by each of them. Paul Manship, whose sculptures have been an artistic sensation of the winter in New York, has had this strange experience. The progressives "commented on his simplicity," points out Mr. Martin Birnbaum in his brochure on the young Minnesotan sculptor; the academicians, regarding him as one



Photographed by DeW. C. Ward.

PAUL MANSHIP.

The sculptor admired "because in a materialistic age he has contrived to affirm an enchanting ideal."

of their number, "point with pride to his superb technique." Ninety of his works were sold from his exhibition, private buyers and public galleries competing for possession. His *métier* being found among the primitives of Greek and Indian art, he stands outside the easy and formal classifications, and so is open to adoption anywhere. Having won a scholarship at the American Academy in Rome, Mr. Manship studied there and later in Greece. "Manship traveled extensively," says Mr. Birnbaum, "and learned a great lesson—the essential unity of all great primitive art, whether Greek, Assyrian, Gothic, Egyptian, or Indian. From each and all of them he took something, molded it to his own purposes or adjusted his personality to the older style." Mr. Manship is not to be admired because he has succeeded in any worldly sense, says Mr. Cortissoz, the New York *Tribune's* conservative critic, "but because in a materialistic age he has contrived to affirm an enchanting ideal." We read on:

"He has cared for what is right and fine, and the public has cared with him—a cheerful fact, which it is good to have to record. Here is a man who has let his mind rest on ideas of a beguiling interest and charm, whose reliance upon the traditions of the past has unduly sophisticated his art, depriving it of the racy tang of creative originality, but whose very excess of culture has laid upon his work a certain persuasive bloom, like that of some exquisite hothouse growth. To be exquisite at all is a rare achievement, and, craze or no craze, it is a sound judgment that has brought the public to Mr. Manship's support. It drives unmistakably at the ratification of that principle which chiefly sustains him in his labors—the principle that in art beauty is all.

"You can not leave it out, be you never so clever. This is the great outstanding fact in the turmoil that has of late been promoted by the so-called modernists. They talk about and about, developing all manner of quaint notions on the subject of art, but when they go to work on their paintings and sculptures they have lost sight of the only thing that counts, which is beauty."

It is a complex order of beauty that Manship's art embodies, so Mr. Cortissoz points out. Grace of form he achieves, and in doing so "depends more upon purity of line than upon subtlety of surface." Then, too, "he has the ingenuity of a Renaissance goldsmith in the application of ornament"; his designs have "a bewitchingly decorative quality," and "the whole fabric of his work is animated by a positively realistic feeling for nature"—

"And yet it leaves the full tale untold. For the rounding out of that we have to turn to an element not plastic, specifically, but broadly personal; we turn to a state of mind. If Mr. Manship was not so clearly possessed of an instinct for his craft we should be inclined to describe him as a kind of literary man in art, a master of all the cultures, an eclectic to whom the schools have given precisely the sort of inspiration commended by Stevenson to his 'sedulous ape.' Just as an Austin Dobson, say, can take the measure of Pope and do with it what he will, so can Mr. Manship seize the idiom of another age and fairly abash us by his use of it. Consider, for example, the 'Sun-Dial,' which is one of the most charming things in the show, and, by the same token, one of those which most frankly confess their exotic derivation. Its prototypes are easily discoverable in Indian art. Mr. Havell's book on that subject illustrates a Nepalese Bodhisattva, a copper-gilt statuette in the art-gallery at Calcutta, which will take us very close to the source of Mr. Manship's inspiration. In that the immobile god sits cross-legged on his pedestal, his head enhaled and his whole figure surrounded by a wreath conventionalizing the sacred bo-tree. Mr. Manship's watcher of the passage of time is a seminude woman; her body is set in a quite different composition, she wears a different nimbus, and in place of the wreath aforesaid there is a wheel-like pattern of dancers, in low relief. In the base the beaded and foliated decoration of the Indian piece gives way to the signs of the zodiac, unrolled beneath the simplest moldings. Mr. Havell describes his Oriental god as holding in one hand the *amrita*, or nectar of immortality. The uplifted hand of the woman of Mr. Manship's 'Sun-Dial' is similarly provided with an emblem, in her case a flower. She, too, with downcast eyes, broods over her endless vigil. Now, we find it impossible to think of the one sculpture existing in the absence of the other; yet we delight in the later work—it is so lovely in itself, and it is executed with such superb skill.

"To Mr. Manship's skill and to his taste we are always coming back. Let us accept once for all his intense sophistication, his *flair* for things Greek, things Egyptian, things Roman, things Renaissance, and with it his way of making us feel that we are not in the workshop of a modern artist, but in some European museum of old bronzes. It is at all events an enchanting museum. What he does there he does, as a rule, superlatively well. It would be hard to beat the decorative felicity of his terra-cotta flower-boxes. How justly he places the animals that adorn the front of one of them! How perfectly are the rims

and bases embellished! The wonderful little relief-portrait of the artist's daughter is almost too consummate. A sculptor of the golden age in Florence would have left it with a softer bloom, a finer simplicity. But both in the marble and in the frame Mr. Manship gets about as near to the art of that period as it would seem humanly possible for a modern man to get. One recalls Bastianini and his marvelous revival of the Renaissance spirit, which 'took in' the *cognoscenti*. Mr. Manship does not take us in. He does not try to. He simply turns Italian—and justifies himself. He is equally persuasive in all his smaller pieces, save the medals, which are a little 'tight,' a little too crisp, and suggest on the whole that he is really not sympathetic to the form. His work on a large scale is similarly disappointing. The scale is large, but not the manner. A group like the 'Dancer and Gazelles' misses the true monumental accent and feeling; it gives one momentarily an uncomfortable sense of a statuette magnified. The 'Infant Hercules,' when we first saw it months ago, left an impression of being overdecorated, overwrought, and this view of the matter is only confirmed on the present occasion. The 'God of Hunting,' an Indian figure casually attractive in its rich lapis-lazuli tone, ends by asserting itself through bigness without grandeur.

"Not yet has Mr. Manship mastered the secret of heroic sculpture, and as we wonder why, seeing that these very statues, so wanting in authority, are yet so accomplished, so interesting, we are thrown back upon the general tendency of his work and begin to discern a clue. Is it not possible that this gifted sculptor, paradoxically, does not see his subjects sculpturally, does not grasp the masses in form as a sculptor grasps them? The distinction, if on the surface somewhat arbitrary, is at bottom defensible. All the great modelers, Donatello, Michelangelo, to say nothing of the Greeks, have had a way of making you feel the depth and solidity of form; the contour has but followed the mass. Mr. Manship is too willing to stop at the contour, to seek the sharp, pictorially expressive outline."

Mr. Cortisoz declares that there is "no disparagement" in his comments, but he calls upon the artist to "pay the penalty of his preoccupation with what other men have done before him." For—

"No man can traffic as he has trafficked in the historic styles and expect criticism to ignore his artistic origins. Indeed, work as eclectic, as *raffiné*, as his brings such questions as we have traversed immediately into the foreground, where they threaten to obscure indubitable merits. They can be dealt with the more freely because those merits, as we have shown, exert in the long run a compelling power. We look back as we leave the show, across so many hesitations, so many queries and reservations, and as we go we say once more—how beautiful these sculptures are!"

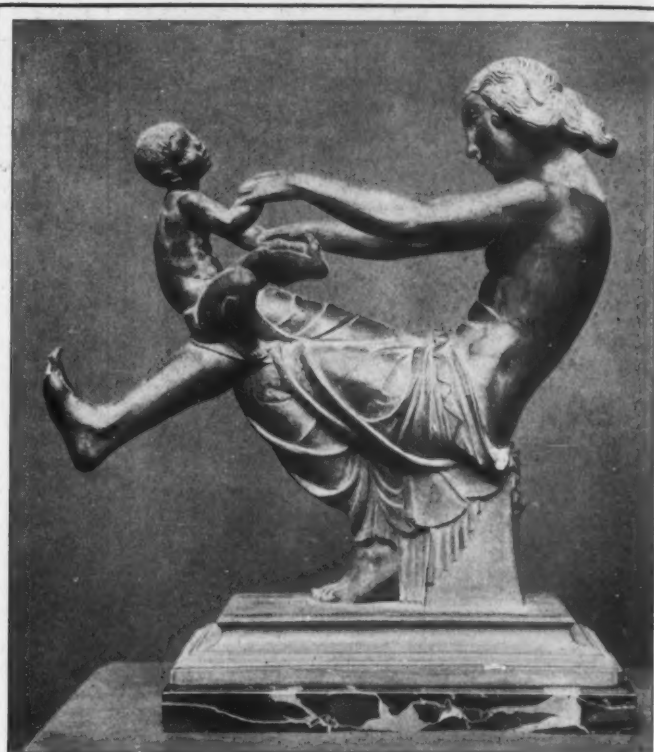
Only Mr. Manship's intimates know, says one of them, Mr. Birnbaum, "what deep thought and study go to the making of these facile-looking, captivating little figures, and it is characteristic of the artist that no marks of painful effort are left." He continues in a vein less restrained than Mr. Cortisoz:

"Manship in his work reveals himself as free from every form of morbidity, a frank genial nature overflowing with piquant humor, a man of taste who loves superb workmanship for its own sake. He is still too young and his temperament too joyous to create works breathing the poignant pathos of the magnificent fragments at Reims, or comparable with the creations of the ancient meditative geniuses, nor is he aiming to produce grandiose figures whose souls are tormented. Already, however, his name awakens in our minds the idea of *finesse* and perfection as contrasted with artistic slovenliness, which is such a prevailing fashion in our day. Here is an artist who will never exploit his personality and whose works are so carefully thought out that no points are accentuated. Had Brancusi constructed an amusing sculptural caricature on the lines of the 'Briseis,' the modernists would not fail to call attention to the beautiful simplification, the delightful surface, the solid modeling,

and the clever way in which the drapery cuts the line of the nude figure at the back, whereas before Manship's work you are simply lost in admiration."

## INDICTING THE NEW YORK MAGAZINES

THE MAGAZINES have found a champion against their own editors in the person of the editor of the tiniest weekly that issues from the press in New York. What it lacks in size it makes up in name, which is nothing less terrific than *The Bang*. It was founded and is mainly written by its editor, Mr. Alexander Harvey, who in a recent number shows how "hard and heavy lies the hand of college graduation on the



"PLAYFULNESS."

From a bronze by Paul Manship, who ransacks the whole world and all time for inspiration and is called "an eclectic among the masters of the past."

magazines." Colleges, he avers, turn out editors, but they turn out no writers. In little spurts of sentences that form whole paragraphs Mr. Harvey coruscates like this: "Writing as such gets short shrift on the magazines." "The man who can actually write is nowhere." "Magazine editors in New York are mostly men who have done little or no writing that amounts to anything." "It is a waste of time to talk to them on such a subject as style." Mr. Harvey, besides being editor of *The Bang*, has had a wide editorial experience as well as service in diplomacy. He is also a prolific writer, tho his productions in fiction find a readier acceptance outside the field of the New York editor's vision, a circumstance that the group here dealt with might claim as a comforting solace against the wounds he inflicts. We proceed with the barbed points of Mr. Harvey's indictments:

"We are all familiar just now with the contempt of certain militarists for the army led by men with no practical knowledge of actual war-conditions, men who have never done a thing in their lives but sit at desks or waltz in uniforms.

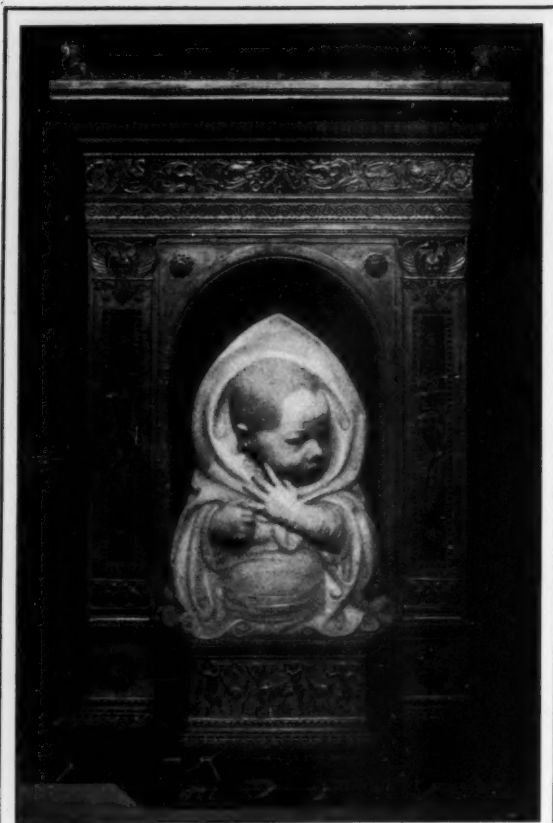
"If such men had to give up pipe-clay and take a regiment

through maneuvers, what a laughing-stock they would be to their men!

"So, too, with our magazine-editors.

"Ask most of them to write a short story of creative power or a sonnet embodying a poetical idea or a bit of criticism that is constructive or a prose passage characterized by distinction of style, and they will assume that you are joking.

"These very editors, whose best prose is beneath contempt, will sit in judgment on a writer of genius, altho every real writer



"THE BABY."

Like a child of the Renaissance, Mr. Manship's little daughter is here depicted within a frame wrought with the detailed skill of a Medicean goldsmith in the application of ornament.

knows he should not heed the critical judgment of one who has never done any important creative work of his own.

"Here we have the source of the fundamental defect of the New York magazine.

"It tends constantly to become a glorified Sunday issue of one of the newspapers.

"The defect is emphasized through the circumstance that the college graduates who edit magazines have come to their posts by way of the newspaper.

"On a newspaper the relation of editor to writer is dominated by the necessity of having the news.

"The man who gets the story is the hero of the newspaper.

"In a newspaper-office, the man who actually writes the story may play second fiddle to the man who brought it in.

"A newspaper-story may go from hand to hand in the process of its preparation for the issue of the morning.

"Our magazine-editors take with them from the newspaper that misconception of the writer which has ruined so many publishing enterprises.

"They do their work as if they were still on a newspaper."

The contents of a magazine—that is, a real magazine and no mere selling scheme—says Mr. Harvey, setting his standard high, must answer a test having nothing in common with that imposed in a newspaper-office. "Whatever appears in a magazine

should manifest genius," he holds, and "a magazine-editor should decline any contribution, even if the President wrote it, that is not obviously the work of a man of genius." All of which implies either a fecundity of genius or a desire to limit the number of magazines. As it is, Mr. Harvey sees that—

"Any magazine thus edited would vary with each issue.

"One number might contain pages of poetry.

"Another might contain no verses whatever.

"A single issue might be filled with papers on the topics of the day.

"No reader would know beforehand what he was to get, beyond the simple pledge that every contribution would be a display of genius.

"This editorial policy would make short work of the college graduate on the magazine staff who is supposed to know something about literature because he looks and acts like a sissy.

"It would make short work of the schoolmaster, posing in the capacity of editor.

"Bottom, who edits one magazine here in New York, could no longer complain that men did not write what he told them to write.

"Men who write readily to editorial formulas are clerks.

"Many a man who goes in glory about New York, hailed as a great editor, is really a promoter of articles used or worn by our feminine element.

"The editor of a New York magazine has an eye that is out of focus. He does his work with reference to factors that are no business of his—the circulation, for instance, or the advertising. And he will sometimes be readier to see a suggestion in the feature that brings advertising than in the work of a genius.

"Perhaps the most serious of all the evils flourishing in New York magazine-offices is that of the 'conference.' The editor foregathers with the heads of various departments. Plans are made. Policies are outlined. Whenever a system like this is discovered flourishing in the administration of a periodical, we have to do with a business venture, pure and simple. The judgment that decides the features in the table of contents is not the editorial judgment. It may be that certain kinds of articles are published because, and only because, certain kinds of advertising are thus secured.

"Obviously, the editor of a magazine of that type is in no condition to decide whether his contributors show genius in their work or not. He is usually a college graduate with the vague notion of his class that only an Englishman is competent to discover genius in literature.

"A safe assumption! It is so easy to run the latest London writer through your columns—for the sake of the 'ad'—than to discover any genius here at home.

"The police have a simple rule that should be applied by readers of periodicals to any magazine that solicits a year's subscription. If a policeman on a beat sees a large consignment of trimmed bonnets in process of delivery at a barber-shop, he reports the fact at the station-house. So, too, if you find in a periodical an article or a series of articles on a topic with which the editorial policy has no logical relation, be on your guard.

"An editor who sits regularly in conference with the circulation-manager, the business-manager, the advertising-manager, and the rest of the tribe confesses by that circumstance that he is a quack. The mere fact of the existence of perfect harmony between the business department and the editorial department of a magazine is suspicious. Even more suspicious is the concentration of all the strength, all the capacity, all the power on departments other than the editorial department. If the business department contains all the efficiency and initiative, while the editor is a higher kind of clerk and only that, we all know what must happen when a collision comes between the business department and the editorial department. The department staffed by the men who are little better than clerks, drawing the smallest salaries on the pay-roll, will get short shrift from the fattening vested interests of the enterprise.

"This is one of the scandals of our periodical press. The law requires occasional publication of the editor's name, I know. It appears then in small type, in an obscure corner, as if the publishers were ashamed of it.

"Whenever, therefore, a periodical, especially a great one with a large subscription-list and much advertising, submerges its editor in this style, we need not take very seriously its assertion that the editorial department is independent of the business department. Such a periodical contains internal evidence of the factors which control it."

## VISION OF A PRUSSIANIZED ENGLAND

WHEN A SMALL TRADESMAN applies to a British tribunal for exemption from military service on the ground that his business would be ruined by his absence, it is said that he is often asked this question: "What do you think will happen to your business if the Germans win the war?" It is so unthinkable to him that a German conquest could overtake his country that he does not know what to think of a little detail like his own shopkeeping. But the question of the larger issue is invoked by a writer in *The New Statesman* (London), who finds that against "the spiritual conquest of England" her people will fight "with the fiercest inspiration." This is "the real case against Germany," as he sees it. "Not so much that a German conquest would make England bankrupt as that it would make England no longer England." England, like the present-day Belgium, "would spurn Germany as a conqueror bringing gifts equally with Germany as a conqueror bringing poverty and destruction." The writer lets his imagination play about the supposition that Germany could triumph so overwhelmingly as to be able to incorporate England in the German Empire, and that "she was resolved to purchase the acquiescence of Englishmen in German rule"—the German plea now put forth in behalf of Belgium—"by developing English industries and English arts as they had never been developed before." He does this with less of humor than might have served his purpose; but perhaps the darkening doubt dispelled the humor. He proceeds to imagine how Germany "would set out with all her efficiency to reorganize the railways and the canals, and so give an unwonted elasticity to the industrial life of the country in some of its departments"—

"One can imagine how she would set about the work of town-planning and street-sweeping. One can imagine how she would build technical schools, art-schools, and musical academies and opera-houses. One can imagine how she would build the long-lost Shakespeare Memorial Theater. But even tho the English farmer found himself with a freer access to markets and the English manufacturer found himself with a kingdom of chemists and inventors at his disposal, the country would still have something left to complain about.

"In the first place, it would be constantly irritated by the lofty moral utterances of German statesmen who would assert—quite sincerely, no doubt—that England was free, freer indeed than she had ever been before. Prussian freedom, they would explain, was the only real freedom, and therefore England was free. They would point to the flourishing railways and farms and colleges. They would possibly point to the contingent of M.P.s which was permitted, in spite of its deplorable disorderliness, to sit in a permanent minority in the Reichstag. And not only would the Englishman have to listen to a constant flow of speeches of this sort; he would find a respectable official press secretly bought by the Government to say the same kind of things over and over every day of the week.

"He would find, too, that his children were coming home from school with new ideas of history. They would be better drilled, more subservient than he himself used to be in his school-days, but he would get angry when he heard what was taught to them as history. They would ask him if it was really true that until the Germans came England had been an unruly country, constantly engaged in civil war, as in the days of the Wars of the Roses, Cromwell, William III., the Young Pretender, and Sir Edward Carson—a country one of whose historians actually glorified a king who had beheaded his wives, and one of whose kings was afterward beheaded; a country which sold its own subjects into slavery; a country which was given its Empire by Frederick the Great and then deserted him, a country which gave birth to Shakespeare, but could not appreciate him; a country which had won its way in the world by good luck and treachery, not by honesty and intelligence. One can guess how the blackening process would go on. It would be done for the most part by reasonable-looking insinuation."

The same kind of thing would go on in every university:

"Behind round spectacles generation after generation of Prussian professors would lecture on the history of the German

Empire (including, as one of its less important aspects, the history of England). They would teach young Englishmen that Luther, and Frederick, and Stein, and Goethe, and Liszt, and Bismarck were the founders of civilization. They would possibly accept the suggestion of Houston Chamberlain that Christ and St. Paul and Dante were part of the German tradition. They would begin to spell Shakespeare with an 'Sch.' They would probably explain that Shakespeare in German was superior to Shakespeare in English. Like Houston Chamberlain, they



"THE SUN-DIAL."

This is a leaf taken by Manship from the art of the Orient.

would believe in 'the holy German language' as they believed in God. They would say it was a better language than English because it was inflected. They would set on foot a movement to substitute it for English in the schools and colleges, in order to prevent English children from growing up insular and cut off from the world-civilization.

"Gradually it would become an offense to use English as the language of instruction. In another generation it would become an offense to use it at all. If there was a revolt—and, by the dog, as Socrates used to say, there would be!—German statesmen would deliver grave speeches about 'disloyalty,' 'ingratitude,' 'reckless agitators who would ruin their country's prosperity.' Prussian officials would walk up and down every town and every village in the country, the embodiment of this grave concern for the welfare of England. Prussian soldiers would be encamped in every barracks—the English conscripts having been sent out of the country either to be trained in Germany or to fight the Chinese—in order to come to the aid of German morality, should English sedition come to blows with it."

He shudders at the vision of a soulless and mindless England which would follow if she could only be got to submit:

"She would be exhorted to abandon her own genius in order to imitate the genius of her conquerors, to forget her own history for a larger history, to give up her own language for a 'universal' language—in other words, to destroy her household gods one by one, and to put in their place alien gods. Such an England would be an England without a soul, without even a mind. She would be a nation of slaves, even tho every slave in the country had a chicken in his pot and a golden dish to serve it on. No amount of prosperity could make up for the degradation of living perpetually under the heel of the Prussian policeman and under the eye of the Prussian professor."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY CHURCH

THERE ARE PLENTY OF PROBLEMS for the rural parish, but just at present their diversity seems to be lost sight of in view of what is called *the problem of the country church*. The latter way of stating it is easy for discussions at conventions or in editorials, but the son of D. L. Moody, now a preacher at St. Johnsbury, Vt., thinks it "doubtful if a detailed examination of one hundred, or even one thousand, country ministers would yield anything like a clear answer as to what was *the problem of the country church*." To entertain the question is to indulge in a "great American weakness—a fondness for generalities." Rev. Paul Moody, as a preacher in touch with country districts, gives in *The Biblical Review* (April, New York) some of "the problems, economic and spiritual," that clamor for solution in the country districts of the East. The first of these concerns the cityward drift of the native population. Forty-seven per cent. of our people now live in the city, whereas one hundred years ago 85 to 90 per cent. of the American population resided in the country. Not a single community of Vermont, outside of the towns or "walled cities," he declares, but what shows a smaller population now than before the Civil War. Here are instances of what the country pastor sees of the city's demand for young blood:

"No one but the pastor of a small church knows what it means to see the young man or woman, after a college course perhaps, go off to the city, there to give the large church the help so sadly needed in the small. The pastor had looked forward to this young man becoming the superintendent of the Sunday-school. He had prayed for this ever since the youth went away to college, and he reconciled himself to missing him for the four years at college because he looked ahead and saw the good he was to do. This hope is shattered, but no one can blame the youth for seizing opportunity when the chance came. It may comfort the pastor a little to feel that all the training and inspiration the young man had came from the little country church, but it is rather cold comfort for the minister who needs him so badly.

"The minister watches the young woman who served as organist and choir-leader marry and move away to a larger center. Her ability along musical lines may not have been great, and her technique may have been small, but she could conceal the aberrations of the superannuated bass and reduce to a minimum the discord of the volunteer and untrained choir. But in the larger church to which she may go there is plenty of better talent than hers, and she drops out of service and finally out of the church altogether. For in the old church she felt herself some one and of some use, but with the loss of this habit of being of use goes the impulse to worship at all. It is hard beyond words for the pastor and clerk to see, year after year, letter after letter sent to the cities, and the best and brightest young blood subtracted from the life of the small church where it is needed so greatly, sometimes only to be poured out in waste and sometimes to be added to the already strong life of some large church."

The tendency to stagnation takes the life out of many country pastors. "Many a brave man has at last wilted under a cease-

less repetition of 'We have never done that,' and 'We have always done it this way, and I guess we had better not change,' varied perhaps with the cowardly adage, 'Let well enough alone.'" In the country the prayer-meeting and the evening service have "ceased to minister to the needs of the people," but "the people positively refuse to surrender, even tho they will not support or work for them." Mr. Moody finds "parts of the country where the deference to the past is nearly Chinese in its approach to idolatry." He writes:

"I had occasion lately to travel nearly all day with a missionary from Africa, who by the doctor's orders is spending the winter in this country. In order not to be idle, he has taken a charge for the winter in a New England rural community. It was a long-coveted opportunity, and I asked him if he found the work easier in this country than in Africa. His answer did not surprise me, but I wish that it could have the wide publicity it deserves. For to him there was no comparison, and it was easier to work, he said, in Africa among savages than in this country among reputed Christians. The black night of ignorance was more easily dispelled, to his way of thinking, than the blacker night of indifference and callousness. I believe him. Happily there are brighter sides, and there are communities as wide-awake and as progressive in the country as in the urban centers. There can now and again be found even in New England, whose chapter some think is written and closed, little towns supporting churches that are strong and useful and doing in their way as good work as any widely known city church. Some of these are in farming communities, and there the young men have been kept on the farms, not by force, but because the farm promised them something and there was a future for them. In churches in places of this kind you will find as many young men as old, if not actually more."



REV. PAUL MOODY.

Who thinks the seminaries are the chief offenders in causing the depreciation of the work of the country church.

Due tribute is paid to the agency of the telephone, parcel post, and automobile in changing country conditions for the Church and its people. Intensive farming, too, for those trained for it, has kept men of good brains on the farm and available for the Church. From these facts the Church has been urged to undertake "the dissemination of a scientific knowledge of agriculture." But such a project Mr. Moody attributes only to a "rather reckless newspaper man" or a "rather visionary and impractical theologian." "The minister," declares Mr. Moody, "is in the community for the upraising of Christian character, and not for the raising of improved or registered calves." The deepest problems of the country church, Mr. Moody avers, are not economic, but spiritual—

"The weaker the place, the stronger the man needed. Kipling has put in the mouth of one of his keenest characters, *Mrs. Hauksbee*, the statement that any woman can manage a wise man, but that it takes a very wise woman to manage a fool. The same thing is true of churches. The average man can manage the average church, but it takes a spiritual genius and a saint of more than common caliber to manage the small church with its lack of workers and the loss which comes when the momentum of numbers is lacking."

## THE FRENCH PRIEST UNDER FIRE

ENEMIES of the French Church succeeded in having the priests drafted into the ranks like all other citizens, hoping, it is said, that the clergy would show the white feather and lose the respect of the French people. But it seems that just the opposite has happened. The priest has confounded all prophecies as to his courage and effectiveness, and defeated the very means that were designed to accomplish his downfall. Indeed, he wins a tribute from a Church of England bishop that in the words of *The Tablet* (London) summarizes one of the resounding facts and revelations of the war. He is "the admiration of the world at large and the confusion of the anticlericals." It is only in France, we are told, that priests are called to the colors to fight, as well as to act as hospital orderlies, as stretcher-bearers, and as chaplains. The legislation which has brought them into the firing-line was "induced less by military necessity than by a spirit of hostility to religion and the Church." The aim in drawing them into the military body of the nation was "to attack the power of the clergy by drying up their sources of recruitment." Thus:

"It was thought that a term of barrack-life would destroy vocations, and that the mere prospect of it would serve to reduce the number of candidates for the ecclesiastical state. But there the enemies of religion were deceived. Some vocations were wrecked, but most passed through the ordeal unscathed; while the priests in the ranks had an influence for good upon their comrades which was altogether unexpected. That was in the days of peace, when war was unthought of by the men who placed the burden of arms upon the clergy, and who were seeking to 'purify' the commissioned ranks of the Army of the officers who were even so much as suspected of leanings toward religion. But the curés and the seminarists have shown their spirit and mettle in war, and war's winnowings have brought them before the eyes of all as a body of matchless devotion to duty, self-sacrifice, and patriotism.

"Far from sealing the source of clerical recruitment, or exposing the clergy as the incapables and poltroons they had been represented, the test of war has shown them to be heroes, both on the field and in the hospital, wherever, in fact, there was danger to be encountered or devotion needed in the cause of country and of their fellow men. They have been tried by fire and have not been found wanting."

General Humbel pays the priests this tribute:

"They have shown themselves, by turns and at once, valiant soldiers, because, ready to die, they had no fear of death, and sublime priests because before action and during and after it they were at the disposal of their comrades in arms to give them the best means of removing fear. Stories in the papers, the mentions in dispatches, the lists of promotions, and of the Legion of Honor and the Military Medal, have shown us our priests at work, giving to those about them an example of bravery encouraging the men by the serenity of their attitude, teaching them how to die by sweetening the sacrifice of life, dressing their wounds, blessing and absolving them before the assault, offering the Holy Sacrifice in the open air with their red trousers showing below their vestments, traversing the space between the trenches to bring in the wounded, and listening to the last wishes of the dying."

Facts from the notes of eye-witnesses to support the General's tribute have been published by Abbé René Gaëll in a book bearing the title, "The Priests Under Fire." From this *The Tablet* culls some citations:

"In these pages we are brought face to face with the soul of the priest and the soldier; there is no straining after effect; it is a plain, unvarnished tale, at once too living to need exaggeration or be patient of dissection; and one closes the book with the conviction that the priests of France in this day of their fiery trial are splendid indeed. What, for example, could be more expressive of real patriotism than the words of the Abbé Duroy, spoken to his friend the author who, during the mobilization, asked him, 'When shall we see each other again?' 'Shall we ever do so?' was the reply, given with a quiet smile. And then, with an access of ardor, came the proud yet wistful words, 'To die like that at thirty . . . I am afraid I shall never deserve

such a grace!' But his modesty was at fault: he both deserved and achieved such an end, dying in hospital from a sudden hemorrhage from a wound in the hip which had refused to heal. The men in the war awaited his passing in breathless silence and sympathy. 'Lift me up,' said the dying man to the doctor. And then he raised his right hand, all red with the blood-spurts, and slowly blest his wounded brethren, his companions in sacrifice. His mission here below was accomplished, and he fell back dead. For the moment he lies buried near the hospital where he died, but after the war he will be removed to a shell-riven countryside in the Argonne, in accordance with his last wish: 'I desire that my body shall be laid at the front, there to become a living part of the soil of our frontiers.' An incident like this reveals the peerless spirit of patriotism which can burn under the cassock, an enlightened love of fatherland for God's sake that makes light of all and endures beyond the gates of death. . . .

"But their courageous devotedness has been even more conspicuous in the more congenial work of ministering as priests to the needs of their comrades. It would be difficult to exaggerate the comfort and confidence that the presence of the priest-soldiers in the trenches has shed around them, or that the ceaseless activity of the chaplains has brought to men so sorely tried by a hail of shells. Here is an example. It was a Sunday morning, a chill dawn after a night of horror, and the men's spirits were at their lowest. Suddenly a cassocked figure, a mark for bullets, was seen approaching with hands crossed over his breast, and with a smile came the bright greeting: '*Bon jour, mes enfants! Bon jour, mes petits! Je vous apporte le Bon Dieu.*' The pyx was laid on a corporal spread over a rough plank, and Holy Communion given. And then, as the guns roared, the chaplain said, 'The bells of war ring for Benediction,' and raising the pyx, he gave them the blessing of their Lord who had visited them, 'the Chief Invincible, who loves France, protects soldiers, and gives victory.' 'Ah,' said a *poilu* from the Midi; 'they may come now.' As in the trenches and on the field, so in the wards of pain behind the lines, the presence and ministry of the priest have brought strength to the broken men, and assisted the saving work of the surgeons."

## WAR-MORALS OF THE FUTURE

M. R. BRYAN is preaching that preparedness is immoral because it is contrary to the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. War, by the same token, is just so much more so. But the whole question of morals in relation to war seems to be undergoing a change in the very minds of some of those who have protested against the present war because of its barbarities. "The military reputation of Germany is so great in the world, and likely to remain so, whatever the issue of the present war," says the London *Nation*, that "we are faced by a grave critical issue which concerns the future of the whole world." It goes on to point out how war has been transformed before our eyes, and the writer makes the momentous admission that "in any future war the example of Germany will be held to consecrate the new methods, and the belligerents who are not inclined to accept the supreme authority of Germany may yet be forced in their own interests to act in accordance with it." So far as any possible deterrents may be found in the Church or in religion itself, we find the opinion of the writer to be that "the mitigating influence of religion over warfare has long ceased to be exercised, for the international Catholic Church no longer possesses the power to exert such influence, while the national Protestant Churches are just as bellicose as their flocks." The writer contends that we see "the influence of morality over warfare similarly tending to disappear," and thinks that we shall, henceforth, "have to reckon with a conception of war which accounts it a function of the supreme State, standing above morality, and, therefore, able to wage war independently of morality." He argues his point from a conception of morals as "fundamentally custom, the *mores*, as it has been called, of a people," and proceeds:

"That there really is a morality of war, and that the majority of civilized people have more or less in common a certain

conventional code concerning the things which may or may not be done in war, has been very clearly seen during the present conflict. This moral code is often said to be based on international regulations and understandings. It certainly, on the whole, coincides with them. But it is the popular moral code which is fundamental, and international law is merely an attempt to enforce that morality.

"The use of expanding bullets and poison-gases, the poisoning of wells, the abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag, the destruction of churches and works of art, the infliction of cruel penalties on civilians who have not taken up arms—all such methods of warfare as these shock popular morality. They are on each side usually attributed to the enemy, they are seldom avowed, and only adopted in imitation of the enemy, with hesitation and some offense to the popular conscience, as we see in the case of poison-gas, which was only used by the English after long delay, and which the French still deny using. The general feeling about such methods, even when involving scientific skill, is that they are 'barbarous.'

"As a matter of fact, this charge of 'barbarism' against those methods of warfare which shock our moral sense must not be taken too literally. The methods of real barbarians in war are not especially 'barbarous.' They have sometimes committed acts of cruelty which are revolting to us to-day, but for the most part the excesses of barbarous warfare have been looting and burning, together with more or less raping of women, and these excesses have been so frequent within the last century, and still to-day, that they may as well be called 'civilized' as 'barbarous.' The sack of Rome by the Goths at the beginning of the fifth century made an immense impression on the ancient world as an unparalleled outrage. St. Augustine, in his 'City of God,' written shortly afterward, eloquently described the horrors of that time. Yet to-day, in the new light of our own knowledge of what war may involve, the ways of the ancient Goths seem very innocent. We are expressly told that they spared the sacred Christian places, and the chief offenses brought against them seem to be looting and burning; yet the treasure they left untouched was vast and incalculable, and we should be thankful indeed if any belligerent in the war of to-day inflicted as little injury on a conquered city as the Goths on Rome. The vague rhetoric which this invasion inspired scarcely seems to be supported by definitely recorded facts, and there can be very little doubt that the devastation wrought in many old wars exists chiefly in the writings of rhetorical chroniclers whose imaginations were excited, as we may so often see among the journalists of to-day, by the rumor of atrocities which have never been committed. This is not to say that no devastation and cruelty have been perpetrated in ancient wars. It seems to be generally agreed that in the famous Thirty Years' War, which the Germans fought against each other, atrocities were the order of the day. We are constantly being told, in respect of some episode or other of the war of to-day, that 'nothing like it has been seen since the Thirty Years' War.' But the writers who make this statement, with an off-hand air of familiar scholarship, never by any chance bring forward the evidence for this greater atrociousness of the Thirty Years' War, and while it is not possible for any one who has never studied that war to speak positively, one is inclined to suspect that this oft-repeated allusion to the Thirty Years' War as the acme of military atrocity is merely a rhetorical flourish."

The writer brings himself to face the fact that "while war is nowadays less chronic than of old, less prolonged, and less easily provoked, it is a serious fallacy to suppose that it is also less barbarous." In fact,

"We imagine that it must be so simply because we believe, on more or less plausible grounds, that our life generally is growing less barbarous and more civilized. But war by its very nature always means a relapse from civilization into barbarism, if not savagery. We may sympathize with the endeavor of the European soldiers of old to civilize warfare, and we may admire the remarkable extent to which they succeeded in doing so. But we can not help feeling that their romantic and chivalrous notions of warfare were absurdly incongruous."

"The world in general might have been content with that incongruity. But Germany, or more precisely Prussia, with its ancient genius for warfare, has in the present war taken the decisive step in initiating the abolition of that incongruity by placing warfare definitely on the basis of scientific barbarism. To do this is, in a sense, we must remember, not a step backward, but a step forward. It involves recognition of the fact that war is not a game to be played for its own sake, by a professional

caste, in accordance with fixed rules which it would be dishonorable to break, but a method, carried out by the whole organized manhood of the nation, of effectively attaining an end desired by the State."

## GERMANY'S ACCOUNT WITH ISLAM

ACCORDING to a Mohammedan writer, Germany—in case she wins the war—has a reckoning to make with her allies of the Islam faith. "When this war is over and Islam triumphs," says Hadji Aynoullah Mahdi Bey, "wo to the Jenebet Germans!" In explanation of the epithet the writer observes: "In Turkish parlance the Germans may be designated as *jenebet* (polluted) because they simulate Mohammedanism in order to please us." But this writer in *The Far East* (Tokyo) attempts to show that no deception is practised successfully on the educated followers of Islam. The holders of that faith "needed a powerful European ally for the triumph of the Moslem religion, and Germany was anxious to serve our purpose." He cites the words of Emperor William when the Turco-German alliance was arranged in 1898:

"The Kaiser then explained to our Sultan that in the near future his people would proclaim Mohammed as the prophet of Allah. The Kaiser actually told our Sultan:

"Your Majesty knows that our greatest philosopher is Ernst Haeckel, who preaches the doctrine of monism—the real monotheism. The German people will soon discard the idea of the Trinity; then the seeming difference between our religion and the precepts of the Koran will disappear. I know that the Mohammedan world accepts Christ as a prophet, and before long our people will acknowledge that Mohammed also was a prophet, and the latest."

The writer refers to the efforts made by German sympathizers in Constantinople to convince the Turks that the Germans were real Mohammedans, but that for political reasons they were compelled to keep their religion secret—

"They mentioned the fact that Germany has erected mosques, one of which was dedicated on July 13, 1915, in the Wunsdorf Islamic Camp, a present of the Kaiser to the Mohammedan prisoners, 'who should not be deprived of their religious rites even in their confinement,' according to the Commandant of the Camp, Colonel von Oestfeld. There is still another mosque on German soil, in Schwetzingen, near Heidelberg.

"Of course the ignorant Turks are convinced that the Germans and their Kaiser are really Mohammedans, especially as photographs of cathedrals destroyed by the German guns, and Arabic tracts representing the Kaiser as a lineal descendant of Mohammed's sister, were freely distributed by Teutonic agents throughout Turkey in order to prove that Germany was waging war against Christianity.

"But our educated class knows better. We say, '*Mahmed dini ashkarada gerek*' (The religion of Mohammed should be apparent), meaning that if a nation is really Mohammedan it should proclaim that fact from its housetops. Germany had every opportunity to embrace Islam openly, but she failed to do so. Therefore, however assiduously the German apologists in Constantinople endeavor to prove that Germany is at heart Mohammedan, they can never convince us."

There is a further word on the cruelty of the Germans toward their coreligionists:

"As long as the Germans are presumably Christians they have no right to murder the children of the Belgians and the French, to dishonor their women, or to bombard their cathedrals. No Mohammedan would ever dishonor a Mohammedan woman, or intentionally destroy a mosque.

"Because we slaughter and terrorize the Armenians and desecrate their churches, some people think that we are on the same moral level with the Germans. Not at all! Our Koran enjoins us to wage eternal war against *giaours*, who say that God is Christ, the Son of Mary; to strike off their heads, to make a great slaughter among them, and to capture their women. Therefore no one can blame us for our action in massacring the Armenians or selling their women and children into slavery. But Germany has no right to act as tho she were a Mohammedan nation toward the Belgians, the French, the English, and the Americans."

# REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

**WAR-BOOKS BY JOHN BUCHAN, R. G. USHER, W. R. THAYER, JOHN BIGELOW, C. S. LEE, AND OTHERS**

**Buchan, John. *Nelsons' History of the War.* With a Preface by the Earl of Rosebery, K.G. Ten Volumes. Illustrated with Maps and Plans. New York: Thomas Nelson & Son. 50 cents per volume.**

In a preface written for Mr. Buchan's work by Lord Rosebery, this remark occurs: "I owe so much pleasure to his books that I can not refuse this pitiful instalment of return." He goes on to say that while it is too early to write a definite history of the war, it is yet possible for a writer of genius "to disentangle this vast labyrinth of armaments," and to enable his contemporaries to comprehend the theater of conflict. Colossal as is the task, even heroic, as Lord Rosebery says, a writer has been found who is not unworthy of it. Mr. Buchan, who is much better known in England than in this country, has high literary gifts, to begin with, and has in addition the peculiar qualifications that one sees traces of at times in newspapers, under the familiar head-line "By a Military Expert." Intellectually, he is a writer of the type of W. M. Sloane. His "History of the War" bears a striking resemblance in form and content to that author's familiar history of Napoleon and his times. A general resemblance is of course meant, for the work is unique, as is the war itself. To give anything like an adequate idea of its value and significance as an achievement in historical writing, it is better, perhaps, to make use of Lord Rosebery's mirror, and thus get a real glimpse of Mr. Buchan's splendid series of paintings:

"Even if this history does not fix the deadly responsibility and confines itself to the war, it is limiting itself to the unlimited. Europe quakes to the tramp of armed races, compared to which the hosts of the past sink into insignificance. There must be nearer thirty millions than twenty of armed men in Europe clutching each other's throats this year. France, Austria, Russia, and Germany are hurling their nations at each other. Great Britain, Servia, and Belgium have all launched great armies in the field. Montenegro has sent her people. Armed but not fighting are the troops of Italy and Roumania, straining at the leash of their neutrality, while Turkey frowns and intrigues."

This was written while the war was still young in deed. Mr. Buchan's story, extended thus far to ten volumes, ranges from the tragedy of Serajevo to events at the end of September, 1915, that is, to the battles of the Vilna salient and the Allies' offensive in Champagne and at Loos. It may seem superlative to add praise to the eulogy characteristically and delicately suggested, rather than openly exprest, in Lord Rosebery's preface, but Mr. Buchan's achievement is worthy of the praise which his eulogist, himself a historian, bestows upon him. It stands quite apart from every other book on the war thus far published, being as it is a well-ordered, comprehensive narrative of the operations in all fields and done with literary skill and power of unusual kinds.

**Usher, Roland G. *The Challenge of the Future.* A Study in American Foreign Policy. Pp. xxi-349. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.75 net.**

The latest book by the author of "Pan-Germanism" has as its object the formulation of an American policy that will meet the new conditions and yet save us from the dreaded burden of huge armaments. There is no doubt, thinks Professor Usher, that at the termination of the war there will come a clash between our interests in South America and those of European countries. In this approaching peril he sees our safety in the friendship of England. Whatever we are, he maintains, we are that by courtesy of England. "An alliance with Great Britain," writes Mr. Usher, "should become in the future a corner-stone of our foreign policy. Our polity has from the first been largely dependent upon the control of the seas by Great Britain. It made America English in speech, English in law, Protestant in religion."

The author expresses a fear that "the heritage of anti-British feeling from the post-Revolutionary epoch and pro-German and pro-Home Rule sentiment" will influence many to reject his statements. These statements none the less, he insists, are based on American history, and he challenges the reader to deny his implication that Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jay, and Franklin were good Tories at heart. In relation to this point, the author says in a foot-note: "To have exprest in this chapter the qualifications, modifications, and reservations that crowd my mind would have made it occupy a quarter of the book." No doubt the reader will believe anything on this hint. For to tell the truth, the book is too long as it stands. There is no accounting for tastes, however, and Professor Usher's books have found favor in some quarters.

**Thayer, William Roscoe. *Germany versus Civilization.* Notes on the Atrocious War. Pp. vi-238. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1 net.**

In "Germany versus Civilization," the distinguished author of "The Life of John Hay" gives the world his views on the causes and ethics of the war. The book is remarkable in many respects. As a literary production it takes its place easily on the "thin red line" of war-books worth reading. The validity of its thesis, however, is perhaps open to question. That civilization itself would be doomed by the possible success of Germany, that our interests are wholly and irrevocably bound up in those of England and her allies, that everything that comes out of Germany—her philosophy, her religion, her patriotism, her art—is dangerous are propositions that will receive divided assent in this country. Burke well said in the House of Commons that it was impossible to draw up an indictment "against a whole people." Mr. Thayer does not fall far short of doing what the Irish statesman declared impossible. Under the obsession, apparently, of that just anger which swept over the nation when German ruthlessness was revealed by the acts of von Tirpitz, the ravaging of Belgium, and the destruction of French cathedrals, Mr. Thayer has condemned the whole German nation. His condemnation is aimed particularly

at Germany's royal house, "sprung from medieval highwaymen," a sort of "lolling gentry," as their name indicates. Frederick the Great, the founder of the great Hohenzollern fortunes, is described in words whose echo, could they be caught, might make Carlyle turn in his grave. The portrait which Mr. Thayer draws of the Kaiser now reigning outdoes in rancor, it seems to us, even the current lampoons of Paris. He of "the boar's-tush mustachios" is described in the book as the acolyte of Moloch. The chapter, "The Kaiser and Gott-Partnership," with its motto, "He created Gott in his own image," is one of the most striking things in the region of glorified invective. There are many purple patches in the work, but they are of real Tyrian dye.

**Stowell, Eliery C. *The Diplomacy of the War of 1914: I. The Beginning of the War.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$5 net.**

After the principal Powers had published their white, orange, red, gray, blue, and yellow papers, the public, as well as students of the war's causes, were in a position to know just as much about the international relations immediately preceding the conflict as they are likely to know for a generation at least. Mr. Stowell has improved an opportunity by subjecting these papers to analysis, in the hope of reaching fairly complete conclusions as to causes and responsibilities. He has performed an intricate task in a clear and impartial fashion. The whole subject is divided into topics according to countries, and the sources are allowed to speak for themselves.

Mr. Stowell finds the underlying cause to have been the disturbance, extending over several years, of the balance of power between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. The latter had been so steadily gaining over the former that time was seriously working against the former. The Triple Alliance was notably weakened by Italy's desertion of Germany, in 1907, at Algieras; by Italy's attack on Tripoli, a possession of Germany's Turkish friend, in 1911; by the settlement of the Agadir incident in a manner regarded by Germans as a diplomatic defeat for Germany; and by the Balkan settlement, under which the Balkan Allies divided among themselves Turkish territory in Europe. The crime of Serajevo became for the Central Powers merely the last straw in their burden of defeat. All they had to place in the scales against it was the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mr. Stowell holds Servia blameless in causing the war, but thinks either Austria or Russia might have obviated the contributing causes, Austria by consenting to modify the terms of her note to Servia, Russia by refraining from premature steps toward mobilization. He believes that Russia, by premature mobilization, "threw away the last remaining chance of peace." For Sir Edward Grey he has great admiration, Grey having done everything reasonably possible to prevent the extension of the conflict beyond Servia and Austria. He says he ought to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. His conclusion

as to Germany's responsibility (including Bismarck's) is as follows:

"The action of the German Government was a result of the state of mind of the nation. As a whole, the German nation thought, and still thinks, in a manner distinct from the rest of Europe. Because of Germany's geographical position, she suffered for centuries before she could constitute a German State; finally, in the course of European evolution, a period was reached when it was almost inevitable that a strong German State should be constituted, and again the weakness of Germany's geographical position made it necessary for her to have a strong army and a strong bureaucracy, both of which Prussia gave her. After Prussia under Bismarck had crushed Austria, there followed several years during which he guided the affairs of the Kingdom and the German Empire. We can well understand the influence of his example on every German youth. Instead of having held up before him the example of a Lincoln or that other hero who could not tell a lie, the German youth was taught to admire the man who had trampled on the express provisions of the constitution and the statesman who knew how to suppress a part of the truth, in order to entrap an unprincipled sovereign into an aggressive war.

"Such an example must have exercised a potent influence in building up a *Realpolitik*—that is to say, a policy of dealing with concrete conditions as they are, as opposed to following ideals. But in the minds of many it means the justification of whatever succeeds. Since Bismarck "succeeded" in trampling the constitution under foot, the German people have naturally come to feel that the same procedure might apply to the law binding the nations in their relations to one another. Any statesman might, they think, violate any provision, however sacred, provided he could carry it through."

In Germany in 1914, there existed, he says, a state of mind which influenced her Government "to assume its extremely uncompromising attitude." Because of her "refusal to cooperate with her sister States, among whom was her ally Italy," he places upon Germany the first "and by far the heaviest responsibility for the war." Elsewhere in his book Professor Stowell makes a distinction as to Germany's full responsibility. "I do not wish to be misunderstood," he says, "as thinking that Germany really wished for war; but by her conduct she gave evidence that she intended to back up her ally to secure a diplomatic triumph and the subjugation of her neighbor, which would have greatly strengthened Teutonic influence in the Balkans. She risked the peace of Europe in a campaign after prestige." His study of the diplomacy that immediately preceded the war has convinced him of the extent to which the great Central Powers became the immediate aggressors at the outbreak of the war.

As a well-informed writer in *The Nation* said, "Students should find this the most helpful and generally satisfactory volume on the immediate causes of the war which has appeared in English." Moreover, they should look forward to the appearance of two other books planned by the author: one on the diplomacy during the war, the other on the negotiations which must some day come in to bring the war to a close.

Bigelow, John. *World Peace: How War Can Not Be Abolished. How It May Be Abolished.* With Appendixes and Bibliography. Pp. v-291. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. \$1.50 net.

The author of this book, John Bigelow, son of John Bigelow the nonagenarian,

is a retired major of the United States Army. He has given many years of study to international policy, and here discusses, in an interesting way, and in the light of experiences, many of the questions now uppermost in the public mind. The signal failure of the pacifists to end the war is, he asserts, due principally to their being under the influence of two classes of persons—peace-fanatics and international lawyers, each building on an imaginary, or impossible, foundation: the peace-people on the despicable dogma of peace at any price; the international lawyers on the fetish of national sovereignty. Pacifists are divided by the author into two schools: those who reconcile in their minds perpetual peace with the root of all war, and those who renounce the idea of perpetual peace, contenting themselves with lessening the frequency of war. His own idea is that war can not be abolished at all in our civilization. The longed-for *desideratum*, he thinks, is reserved for a remote future and is to be wrought out by a world-State. In the course of his discussion of the world-people who are to inhabit this world-State, Mr. Bigelow gives his ideas on the burning question of race—that question which, as Disraeli once said, overshadowed all others in importance:

"Race characteristics are not essentially physical; they are essentially mental; not so much a matter of blood as a matter of government, of civilization. . . . People who think it necessary to trace their lineage back to British stock, or to identify themselves with Great Britain, in order to prove their Americanism, are to be pitied for not having an idea of what it is to be an American. It should welcome Great Britain into any concert of nations. But if obliged to choose between Great Britain and the rest of the world, it should not hesitate to take its chances with the rest of the world."

Lee, Gerald Stanley. *We.* 12mo, pp. xiv-728. Limp covers. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

The author explains in his foreword that he wanted a war-book that would cheer him up. There was none that filled the bill, so he had to write one. Incidentally he explains that "the real war—the universal war"—is "the war of the spectators" who find in books about the war discouragement with human nature.

The key-note is expressed in the first chapter-head—"Eleven Dumb Nations," that is, the nations involved in the European-Asiatic-African conflict. The war began because the people were under machines, and the machines got ahead of the men whose business it is to "express nations to one another." No nation can express "its temperament to the other temperaments so that it can be understood. So they fight."

Now, then, "has America a character of her own," and is she afraid to express it? Can this man or that man do it? They have tried. The book is therefore occupied in part with poking a very serious kind of fun at people who have attempted to size up the situation or do things—Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Roosevelt, and pretty nearly every prominent American, even Mr. Ford, who is nearest to Mr. Lee's liking. The Church, the clergyman (e.g., Dr. G. A. Gordon, of Boston), the scared business man, the educator—oh, everybody and everything comes in for a quiet or a vigorous jab in the ribs. Mr. Roosevelt, for example, is "too meek"! Moreover, he can't express himself; all he



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**Lincoln, I. T. T. Revelations of an International Spy.** With illustrations. Pp. 323. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$1.50 net.

These "revelations," the work of a Hungarian with a sensational record, purport to give much of the secret diplomatic history connected with the war. The book has evidently been put together hurriedly, portions of it having been written in Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn, whence the author subsequently escaped, and whither he has been recently returned, pending decision whether he shall be extradited on demand of the British Government.

Lincoln's extraordinary career gives a certain interest to his narrative. He was educated for the Jewish priesthood in Hungary, and later became a Presbyterian minister in Canada. Tiring of this, he entered the political field and in 1910 was elected a Member of the British Parliament. While ostensibly conducting business for an English cocoa-firm on the Continent, he became the secret agent of a group of Englishmen who were opposing the foreign policy of Edward VII., a policy looking to the formation of the now historic Entente. This brought him in contact with certain prominent officials and diplomats of the European chancelleries. The unusual political information which he thus acquired forms the subject of his book.

He gives what purports to be an account of a secret meeting at Windsor Castle in January, 1906, in which the isolation of Germany was determined upon. Sir Edward Grey he holds responsible for the war, the Kaiser, as he avers, having done his utmost to avert war, until that calamity became inevitable through Germany's enforced isolation. The matter of the book is interesting, but the style is execrable. Much of what has been written may be true; but the cloak of truth seems lined with something else, and it is hard to tell when the cloak is worn right side out.

**Bishop, Farnham. The Story of the Submarine.** Illustrated. Pp. xv-211. New York: The Century Company. \$1 net.

The apparition of the submarine in modern war, with its portentous possibilities, among which is the annulment of ironclad navies, has been undoubtedly the outstanding feature of Europe's world-conflict. What are the nature and history of this now and formidable engine? And what may be looked for in the future when it shall have reached its full development? These questions are answered in instructive fashion in Mr. Bishop's "Story of the Submarine." The little book is written in an easy, untechnical style, and it appeals alike to man and boy. There are sixty illustrations and diagrams, some of them of unusual interest, the whole series serving to show the development of the submarine from a tiny covered row-boat to the latest-designed enormous under-sea monitors which are capable of crossing the ocean. The author, who is a son of Joseph B. Bishop, formerly secretary of the Pan-

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ama Canal Commission, who has himself written that excellent book, "The Panama Gateway," claims for American inventive genius the largest share of credit for the submarine.

The idea of the submarine, the author assures us, is much older than most people imagine. His researches for the genesis of the now formidable under-sea boat trace it back to John Napier, the famous Scotch mathematician who invented logarithms. His name will be recalled by those who have wrestled with the abstruse mysteries of trigonometry and calculus at college, and the question as to which of the two inventions is the more terrible may be left to the decision of the student. The author has unearthed a passage written by Napier in 1596, in which the latter makes allusion to his "Devices of sailing under the water, with divers other devices and stratagems for the burning of enemies." The first man, however, who actually built and navigated a submarine was a Dutchman, a certain Dr. Cornelius van Dreibel, "a very fair and handsome man and of very gentle manners," whose learning made him a welcome guest at the Court of James I. of England. Lodged in the palace of the King, van Dreibel designed and built three submarine boats between 1620 and 1624. On this occasion the English monarch anticipated by nearly three centuries the feat of ex-President Roosevelt by embarking in one of van Dreibel's row-boatlike, decked-over submarines and being submerged several hours at a depth of fifteen feet. From such interesting origins the author passes to the developed submarine inventions of Robert Fulton, David Bushnell, John P. Holland, and others. The book concludes with a spirited account of an imaginary trip in a modern submarine.

**McClellan, George B. The Heel of War.** Pp. xi-177. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. \$1 net.

These are descriptions of actual events and conditions in the countries at war. They were first published in the New York Times. Mr. McClellan made a journey through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy—countries he had often visited before in time of peace. His wide acquaintance with public men, added to his equipment as a publicist and historian, has resulted in a highly instructive account, at first hand, of important phases of the war. His object has been to present an account of things as he saw them in the warring countries.

If we accept Mr. McClellan's story, much of what we have been reading in the newspapers is a parcel of lies. Most people think of Louvain as a heap of ruins, the Belgian Commission having reported the destruction of the city. The author found that less than a sixth of the city was destroyed. He could find no evidences of shell-fire, and he avers that the widely heralded bombardment was purely technical, just four shells having been fired into a heap of ruins. He was struck, like other travelers, with the seemingly universal conviction among the people of the invincibility of Germany. He found no scarcity of food whatever and things almost normal in the Empire.

**McGuire, J. K. What Could Germany Do for Ireland?** Introduction by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet. Pp. xv-309. New York: Wolf Tone Company. \$1.

Those who wish for enlightenment on the perplexing question of where Ireland stands in the world-war should read

this interesting book from the pen of James K. McGuire, formerly mayor of Syracuse. The introduction is by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet. It contains a terse tho startling indictment of England's policy toward the sister nation to whom she now appeals for aid in a threatening crisis. The purpose of Mr. McGuire's new book, as well as of his former one, "The King, the Kaiser, and Irish Freedom," is to set forth his thesis that the triumph of Germany is for the best interests of Irish nationality. Ireland, the writer holds, is in exactly the same position politically as are other small States of Europe. The proposed revival of Poland as a nation under the auspices of this far-successful Germany he cites as a striking instance for comparison. The author paints a glowing picture of what Ireland might become as an independent nation. He hopes for this from the defeat of England and her consequent relegation to a place of secondary influence as a world-Power. Ireland from its unique position is shown to be the gateway of Europe. This fact was realized by no less an authority than the late Admiral Mahan, who, in his work on seapower, wrote that "Ireland, by geographical position, lies across and controls the communications of Great Britain with all the eastern world." In his opinion, as the author points out, an independent and hostile Ireland would manacle England, and he therefore concluded that England could not afford to grant Home Rule to Ireland, since to do so would be suicide to her own interests. Mr. McGuire has received twelve hundred letters from pastors of Roman Catholic churches affirming the sentiments exprest in his book.

**Nystrom, Anton. Before, During, and After 1914.** Translated by H. G. de Walterstorff. With an Introduction by Edmund Gosse, C.B., LL.D. Pp. xv-368. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1916. \$2.50 net.

From the neutral country of Sweden comes this very unneutral book. Edmund Gosse, in his introduction, vouches for Dr. Nystrom as a Swedish scholar and as a protagonist for the Allies in a country where, according to Mr. Gosse, "an admiration of German methods and an indulgence for German *Kultur* have been more widely spread than anywhere else outside the borders of the Central Empires." Such admiration and indulgence have naturally invited German propaganda, which, Mr. Gosse says, "is not merely untiring, it is Protean." To meet it this book was written. "More and more," Mr. Gosse contends, "as the truth has filtered through to Scandinavia, honorable and able writers in Sweden have weighed the issues in the balance, and have decided in favor of the Allies." Dr. Nystrom is a physician, a student of statecraft, and a historian. He is also a sociologist and a philosopher. He was born at Gottenborg, educated at Upsala and Stockholm, and has traveled and lived much in the warring countries. He has written many books; and probably in all Sweden there is no man who could approach his task, as this volume presented it, in a spirit of larger humanity, of more open vision, than moved him. "While engaged in scientific, social, and political studies," he says in his preface, "I have during the past half-century often and for long periods visited Germany, England, France, and other countries, conversed with eminent personalities, made myself familiar with current opinions and customs, and collected pertinent literature.



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I have thus, while honestly seeking the truth in European politics, had access to the channels for finding it." He testifies to his "earnest desire to be impartial and objective," as "hitherto always manifested"; and a previous remark of his, in the same connection, indicates that he finally took sides after "cultural torment" which, through "convictions, studies, and meditations," impelled him to open his heart.

In his earlier pages Dr. Nystrom is historical and analytical. "It is not racial antagonism," he says, "that brought about the Great War of 1914. It is State rearing itself against State." What he says upon racialism will excite thought. How runs the Slav blood through German channels is set forth at length; and what the Middle Ages meant for German development, how this was affected by the Thirty Years' War, the Rise and Significance of Germanism—all this his opening chapters recite. After which he tells about that War of 1866, which he declares fratricidal; the Franco-German War of 1870, which he asserts was caused by Bismarck; the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, which he gives as the cause of the Franco-Russian Alliance; after which he comes to "The World-War of 1914," considered at length in two parts, and leading to certain conclusions which are stated at the close. One is that "No durable peace can be expected as long as the Bismarck cult endures in Germany." Germany's chief danger in the past, he believes, will be her peril in the future—overpopulation. To provide for this, he urges that she must have her colonies, affording room for emigration on a large scale; and there must be a considerable reduction of her birth-rate. Without these, he prophesies, "Failing war with other Powers, there must be a devastating revolution with civil war in Germany, when the workers, reduced to desperation, will find themselves disappointed in their expectation of German power and prosperity." And he closes with this question: "Unhappy German people, what is to be your fate?"

### COL. ROOSEVELT'S HOLIDAYS IN THE OPEN

Roosevelt, Theodore. *A Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open*. With frontispiece in color, and several illustrations. Octavo, pp. x-373. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.

To that large public among whom Colonel Roosevelt enjoys a sort of loving popularity his latest book will make a peculiar appeal. It is written in the true Rooseveltian style, the author pouring out with complete *abandon* and in rugged and glowing phrase his impressions of the wonders he has seen in his travels. Two of the chapters are entirely new. The others have been expanded and revised since their appearance in magazines.

Probably the most interesting feature of the book is the portrait of Roosevelt himself, which, gradually emerging out of the glowing descriptions, takes definite and striking form before the reader's mind. Roosevelt is one of those authors who in their books unconsciously bare their souls. The French saying that the style is the man himself seems literal in his case. And there is this interesting fact further to be noted in this connection: that lengthening years, tho leaving untouched the natural buoyancy of Roosevelt, have added a touch of seriousness to his mental and moral disposition which finds expression here and there in these his latest pages.

There is an almost lyric note in certain passages of the remarkable preface of his new book—a hint of “mild regret,” as it were, that he is no longer able to vie with young men in the feats of physical strength and prowess which have always been the delight of his life:

“The man should have youth and strength who seeks adventure in the wide, waste spaces of the earth, in the marshes, and among the vast mountain masses, in the Northern forests, amid the steaming jungles of the tropics, or on the deserts of sand or of snow. He must long greatly for the lonely winds that blow across the wilderness, and for sunrise and sunset over the rim of the empty world. . . . Wearing toil and hardships shall be his; thirst and famine he shall face, and burning fever. Death shall come to greet him with poison-fang or poison-arrow, in shape of charging beast or of scaly things that lurk in lake or river. Not many men can make such a life their permanent occupation. For them it must come in the hardy vigor of their youth before the beat of the blood has grown sluggish in their veins. Nevertheless, older men also can find joy in such a life, altho in their case it must be led only on the outskirts of adventure.”

What a direct and poignant reminder all this is of that time when Roosevelt returned from South America, broken in health from the rigors of his expedition.

Here is another passage from this remarkable book with which one might defy those who say that Mr. Roosevelt is lacking in the literary gift:

“Far and wide all the continents are open to him [the traveler]; the Nile and the Paraguay are easy of access, and the borderland between savagery and civilization; and the veil of the past has been lifted so that he can dimly see how, in time immeasurably remote, his ancestors—no less remote—led furtive lives among uncouth and terrible beasts, whose kind has perished utterly from the face of the earth. . . . The beauty and charm of the wilderness are his for the asking, for the edges of the wilderness lie close beside the beaten roads of present travel. He can see the red splendor of desert sunsets, and the unearthly glory of the afterglow on the battlements of desolate mountains. In sapphire gulfs of ocean he can visit islets, above which the wings of myriads of sea-fowl make a kind of shifting cuneiform script in the air. He can ride along the brink of the stupendous cliff-walled cañon, where eagles soar below him, and cougars make their lairs on the ledges and harry the big-horned sheep.”

#### FRANCIS ASBURY

Tipple, Ezra Squier. *Francis Asbury: The Prophet of the Long Road.* With illustrations. One volume, octavo, pp. 393. New York, Cincinnati: Methodist Book Concern. \$1.50 net.

“This book is not so much a biography,” says the author in his Foreword, “as it is an estimate of the man.” Francis Asbury was born in 1745, when the fire of the “Evangelical Revival” in England had been burning for some years; he died in March, 1816. When death closed his career he had been forty-five years an itinerant preacher in America, and thirty-two years a general superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the first American bishop of that Church. As such, and before he became such, he ministered to an immense field—“the Long Road,” of which he was “prophet”; made an extended circuit, to ride which meant thousands of miles of horseback experience every year, in a new country, where discomforts were the rule and

## THIS MAN LOST \$18,000 BY FIDDLING AROUND

By A. R. GRISWOLD

WE went to him first in 1909. We told him that a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System in his building would save \$3,083.00 a year in reduced insurance premiums. The equipment would cost him \$10,670. Thus the System would pay for itself in about three and one-half years.

He was in the midst of his busy season and put off consideration of the matter.

#### Dodging Savings

He said he could not install a sprinkler system anyway until the slack season. We explained that our System would not be made on the premises, but would be installed without disturbance because it is factory-assembled. We showed him many letters from our former customers telling how we had equipped department stores, hotels and tenanted city lofts without disturbing occupants.

The next slack season, however, he was contemplating an addition to his factory and argued that he would wait till his factory was complete. This plea, too, is familiar to us, and we answered that no factory is ever complete or ever will be, but that a Grinnell System installed now is always readily extended.

#### Evading Profits

Nevertheless he procrastinated and another year went by and again he paid a needless extra \$3,000 for insurance.

Once he was sick for a long period and there was no progress. After two years' delay he did build the addition to this factory.

Then he was short of cash assets. We even had a sound answer to that objection. We told him how to get a Grinnell System free, offering to put him in touch with firms who will accept the annual savings in insurance premiums in payment for the System.

One wouldn't suppose that the acceptance of a ten thousand dollar Grinnell System free would require great deliberation. But it did. He certainly deliberated. Our representative inquired periodically whether deliberation would soon result in action. As a matter of fact, our representative always felt that the matter never got a minute's thought between his calls.

Finally there was a year of getting esti-

mates and word came at last that he would sign on the dotted line.

#### Waking Up at Last

That was in February, 1915. Six years of dilly-dallying and procrastinating. It had cost him over \$3,000 each year, or \$18,000—enough to have bought the System and left \$8,000 in the bank!

So our representative started for his factory with the contract for signature. He never reached the factory because the factory was no longer there. On the previous day it had burned down.

#### Too Late and the Cost

To previous wastefulness our representative mentally added \$25,000 for loss through demoralization of business, loss of customers, loss of usual profits, etc., which expensive insurance did not cover. It was not necessary for him to look up the owner. When the new factory was started, he knew the owner would send for him.

“—and just think, this is what it cost me to fiddle around.”



#### Joins the Procession

And the owner did. We put in the Grinnell System this winter. To-day he is one of the 15,000 American business men who have reduced insurance expense to the minimum and increased fire safety to the maximum. To hear him talk about it when he shows people around his new plant, you would think it was he, and not Frederick Grinnell, who invented those wonderful little fire-sentinels that keep his new business a going business.

If you want to know how to reduce your insurance expense 40 per cent. to 90 per cent., write—now—to the General Fire Extinguisher Company, 274 West Exchange St., Providence, R. I., asking for a copy of the Grinnell Information Blank. Or, give the floor area of your building, including basement and attic, insurance carried on building, stock and machinery, with insurance rates on each, and we will gladly submit estimate and proposals, without cost or obligation on your part.

## Doctor, please give this garment a rigid examination

### THE Hatch ONE-Button UNION SUIT

See how smoothly it lies, without crease or wrinkle or roll. Take its temperature advantages—proper weights for any climate and time of year. Think of the relief its single button brings from the annoyances caused by a dozen useless buttons. Isn't this a garment which you can unhesitatingly recommend to your patients—and to yourself?

You can get these suits in nainsook, in knit goods, or in the famous Keep-Kool mesh, at the best haberdashers' and department stores everywhere, but if you have the least difficulty send your size with remittance to the manufacturers at Albany, N. Y., and we will gladly supply you direct; delivery prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

#### Symptoms of a Healthy Garment.

(One for each button eliminated.)

- 1...Perfect comfort
- 2...Perfect fit
- 3...Time saved
- 4...Temper kept
- 5...No rapping
- 6...Quality fabrics
- 7...No bunching
- 8...No lost buttons
- 9...No torn buttonholes
- 10...Splendid workmanship

#### PRICES

Men's—Knitted or  
Nainsook  
\$1, \$1.50, \$2  
Boys'—(Knitted Only)  
50 cents



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sacrifice the daily duty, and service always taxing, ever a drain upon body and mind.

Reading of how he journeyed and spared not himself, how he preached because not spared of others, how he studied every day and how his correspondence grew upon him but was not neglected, it is easy to understand why he was pronounced "venerable" at thirty-nine, and why he should write, long before his release, "My last two days' rides were severe; my flesh is not brass, nor my bones iron." He was always a frail man, under size and under weight, and he suffered much. He could not stand to preach, sometimes; and once, at least, he recorded of himself—"Here is a bishop who can neither stand to preach nor kneel to pray." In one of his bits of reminiscence he says: "I suppose I have crossed the Alleghany Mountains sixty times"; and this on horseback, it must be remembered, with stopping-places far apart and seldom comfortable. "I die daily," he writes once; "I live in God from moment to moment," was almost the last journal-entry he made. Dying, he left a record, in his diary and his life, which no other preacher ever paralleled, and which make it fit that a volume like this shall mark the centennial of his death.

#### NEWMAN'S "DREAM OF GERONTIUS"

Newman, John Henry, Cardinal. *The Dream of Gerontius*. Illustrated by Stella Langdale. With an Introduction by Gordon Tidy. Octavo, pp. 94. New York: John Lane Company. \$1.25 net.

It may be hoped that this new and beautiful illustrated edition of Cardinal Newman's famous poem may extend to an even wider circle of readers the knowledge of his writings. The great cardinal, who left such a stamp upon contemporary literature, is probably better known by his prose-writings than by his productions in verse, yet he was a poet in the deepest sense of the word, tho he himself set but slight store upon the coveted title. This is attested not only by the opinion of eminent critics cited in the new edition, but by the permanent hold Newman's poetical writings have maintained upon the reading public, especially in England. It was in 1866 that Newman's greatest poem, "The Dream of Gerontius," appeared. Its history is given in an interesting introduction (forty-four pages long) by Gordon Tidy. This latest of the commentators puts the celebrated poem in an entirely new light. The legend of its having been discarded by its author, who thought so lightly of it that he consigned it to the waste-basket, is finally disposed of, as also is the hitherto accepted version of its having been prompted by sorrow over the death of a dear friend. The poem was entirely personal, and represents the thoughts of an old man at the approach of death. In blank verse characterized at times by remarkable literary beauty and religious exaltation, the poet seems to have gathered up all the forces which had for upward of seventy years been held in restraint. And now, standing upon the threshold of eternity, he "shows us in a blaze of almost intolerable light," as Frederic Chapman expresses it, "the awful thoughts that devout meditation and self-suppression have stored up in a mind compounded of reverence and imagination, for which poetic expression was the only natural outlet."

The illustrations by Stella Langdale are original in character and worthy of the poem.

## CURRENT POETRY

THE Shakespeare Tercentenary has recalled into print many famous poetic tributes to the immortal dramatist. It has also led many modern poets to take him for their theme. Now, it is not easy to write about Shakespeare a poem worth reading, for all the poets have written about him from Ben Jonson's time to that of Mr. Alfred Noyes. But Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson has succeeded in this difficult task. He has adroitly associated Shakespeare with the present conditions of Shakespeare's land, and he has put his ideas into noble and sonorous blank verse. Such lines as,

"Remember Force is still the Caliban  
And Mind the Prospero"

are not likely to be soon forgotten. The poem was written by request for the British Tercentenary Celebration and printed in the *New York Times Magazine*.

#### SHAKESPEARE

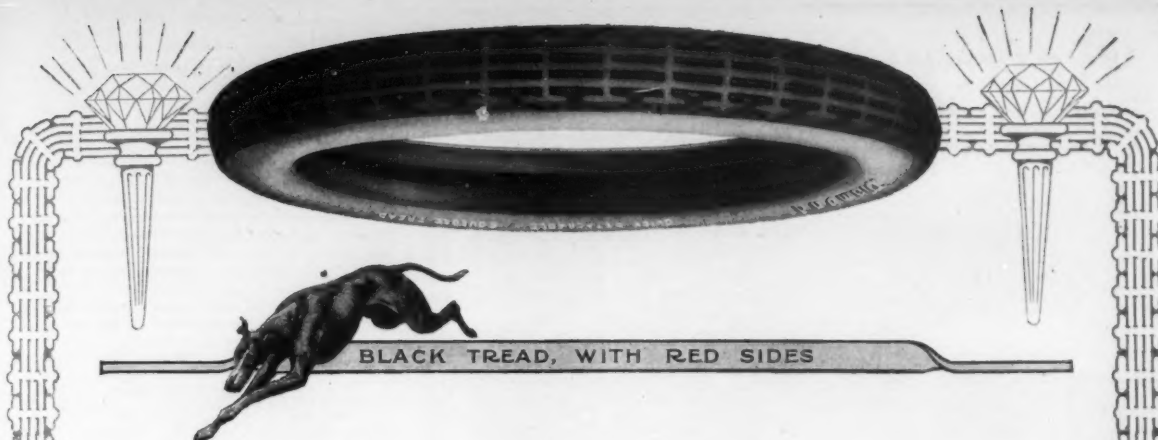
BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

England, that gavest to the world so much—  
Full-breathing Freedom, Law's Security,  
The sense of Justice (tho we be not just)—  
What gift of thine is fellow unto this  
Imperishable treasure of the mind,  
Enrichment of dim ages yet to be!  
Gone is the pomp of kings save in his page,  
Where by imagination's accolade  
He sets the peasant in the royal rank.  
Love, like a lavish fountain, here o'erflows  
In the full speech of tender rhapsody.  
He dreamed our dreams for us. His the one voice  
Of all humanity. Or knave or saint,  
He shows us kindred. Partizan of none,  
Before the world's censorious judgment-seat  
We find him still the advocate of each,  
Portraying motive as our best defense.  
Historian of the Soul in this strange star  
Where Vice and Virtue interchange their masks;  
Diviner of Life's inner mysteries,  
He yet bereaves it not of mystery's charm,  
And makes us all the wounds of Life endure  
For all the balm of Beauty.

England, now,  
When so much gentle has been turned to mad,  
When Peril threatens all we thought most safe,  
When Honor crumbles, and on Reason's throne  
Black Hate usurps the crmine, oh, do thou  
Remember Force is still the Caliban  
And Mind the Prospero. Keep the faith he taught,  
Speak with his voice for Freedom, Justice, Law—  
Ay, and for Pity, lest we sink to brutes.  
Shame the fierce foe with Shakespeare's noble  
word.

Say, "England was not born to feed the maw  
Of starved Oblivion." Let thine ardent youth  
Kindle to flame at royal Hal's behest  
And thy wise elders glow with Gaunt's farewell.  
His pages are the charter of our race.  
Let him but lead thy leaders, thou shalt stand  
Thy Poet's England, true and free and strong:  
By his ideals shalt thou conqueror be,  
For God hath made of him an element  
Nearest Himself in universal power.

Remarkable versatility and a wide range of interests are shown in Jeanne Robert Foster's book of poems, which bears the attractive title "Wild Apples" (Sherman, French & Co.). The book contains stirring ballads, introspective studies deftly put into sonnet form, gay lyrics, and two brief plays, full of imagination and tenderness, done in sonorous blank verse. Perhaps the poet should have used the old ballad form in treating such a theme as the destruction of the *William P. Frye*. But she has made good use of the form she has selected; the poem is sincere and



## You cannot WEIGH Resilience

**T**HIS concerns a Lost Viewpoint!  
The most *valuable* thing in a Pneumatic Tire is that which *costs* least and, so, is too often least appreciated.

—To wit—the *Air*, which fills the Tire.

The value of Air, for Tire purposes, lies not only in its great *compressibility*,—its springiness,—nor in its immediate distribution of pressure all over the Tire, instead of localizing it at point of pressure.

It lies, too, in its *ready conformance* to the perpetually changing surface of the road.

Reduce that *readiness* of a pneumatic Tire to thus *conform* in its shape, and you reduce its Value proportionately, no matter how much you increase its cost, or its price, to Consumers.

Every *unnecessary* layer of Fabric put into a Tire Casing *reduces* the capacity of its walls to *quickly conform* and *quickly resume* shape.

—To *bend* freely in the traction-wave of rolling Tires, with minimum waste of Motor-power and Gasolene.

—To negotiate every pebble and every tiny rut, on the road, *without transmitting* Vibration from these to the Car-Occupants and to Car-mechanism.

**T**HE more layers of Cotton Fabric there are in a Tire Casing the *stiffer* it is,—the heavier, hotter and *harder* to drive, because harder to BEND.

The more *layers* the more *Friction* between them,—and the more *Friction* the more *Heat*, to disintegrate the Rubber adhesive between Layers.

Likewise, the more Layers the more it *costs* to produce the Tire, while thus *LOWERING* its *Pneumatic* quality, increasing its liability to puncture through stiffness, and *reducing* its Mile-

age through Frictional Heat and Traction-wave action.

That's Diamond Tire *experience*.

And, that's why *Diamond* Tires are built FLEXIBLE, Resilient, Conformable, and Springy,—without injurious "padding" of Car-cass with *surplus* layers of Fabric,—or "filling" of Rubber Tread with inert "ballasting" materials,—for selling-appearance.

Because,—it is *not* the Diamond aim to sell Tires on mere visualized "*thickness*" or to *value* them by the pound, but to market them on their "*Net-Service*" to Car Owners.

Diamond Tires are, therefore, stripped of all "*Adipose Tissue*"—that needless Bulk and Weight which is to Tires what Obesity is to the Athlete.

♦ ♦ ♦

**D**IAMOND Tires are *Long-Lived* and *Enduring*.

Because, they *are* so Pneumatic and Resilient that they "*negotiate*" obstacles on the road, instead of fighting them with ponderous rigidity.

The new black "*Velvet*" rubber, in the Squeegee Treads of 1916 Diamond Tires will be found *stretchy* as a rubber band,—*tough* and *close-grained* as wire,—while being CLINGY to slippery places, thus affording Traction without excessive Friction.

TEST OUT one set of these "*Fair-listed*," moderate priced, *Diamond* Tires, and see *how much further* your Car will travel,—per dollar invested in Tires,—how much more *Luxury* they give to Motoring.

Through their exceptional Resilience they put "*Pep*" into Car-action, while reducing Vibration to a minimum,—as you shall see.

# Diamond SQUEEGEE Non-Skid Tires

# Better Oil for Fords



*The vast difference between oils classed as "light"*

In your Ford Instruction Book you are advised to use a "high-grade" oil of "light" body.

But a puzzling condition faces you when you look for "high-grade," "light-bodied" oil.

"Light" body is a loose term. It is applied to oils as different from each other as kerosene and gasoline. Sewing machine oil, for example, is a light oil, but it would cause quick trouble in a Ford motor. And many light oils are really not serviceable in an automobile. They vaporize rapidly under the heat of service.

The following is what you have a right to expect from your lubricating oil—

- (1) Full power.
- (2) A minimum of carbon deposit on piston heads, spark plugs and valve seats.
- (3) Lowest operating cost per mile and per year.

Let us see how Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" meets these requirements.

**Power.** The body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" has been proven through engineering analysis and repeated actual tests to be scientifically correct for the high-speed Ford engine. It forms a correct piston seal. Thus it assures at all times full and abundant power.

**Carbon.** The slight carbon left by Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is a light, dry dust which is blown through the exhaust by the engine action. Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" are rarely troubled with carbon deposit, on piston heads, spark plugs or valves.

**Economy.** Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" being correct in body, does not work freely into the combustion chambers. The result is oil economy.

Furnishing a correct piston seal, it insures full power from the fuel. That means gasoline economy.

And Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is manufactured to withstand the heat of service. It does not "break down" in use. This insures constant protection to the moving parts.

When you ask for Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" you get more than mere oil of "light" body and "high-grade." You get *scientifically-correct* light body, backed by the quality which experienced motorists have learned to expect from the Vacuum Oil Company.

## An Economical Demonstration

It will probably cost you less than \$1.00 to fill your crank case with Gargoyle Mobiloil "E." You can then watch the results for yourself.



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In buying Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.

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vivid and picturesque, especially in the first fourteen lines and in the conclusion.

## THE "WILLIAM P. FRYE"

BY JEANNE ROBERT FOSTER

I saw her first abreast the Boston Light  
At anchor; she had just come in, turned head,  
And sent her hawsers creaking, clattering down.  
I was so near to where the hawse-pipes fed  
The cable out from her careening bow,  
I moved up on the swell, shut steam and lay  
Hove to in my old launch to look at her.  
She'd come in light, a-skimming up the Bay  
Like a white ghost with topsails belying full;  
And all her noble lines from bow to stern  
Made music in the wind; it seemed she rode  
The morning air like those thin clouds that turn  
Into tall ships when sunrise lifts the clouds  
From calm sea-courses.

There, in smoke-smudged coats,  
Lay funneled liners, dirty fishing craft,  
Blunt cargo-luggers, tugs, and ferry-boats.  
Oh, it was good in that black-scuttled lot  
To see the *Frye* come lording on her way  
Like some old queen that we had half forgot  
Come to her own. A little up the Bay  
The Fort lay green, for it was springtime then;  
The wind was fresh, rich with the spicy bloom  
Of the New England coast that tardily  
Escapes, late April, from an icy tomb.  
The State-house glittered on old Beacon Hill,  
Gold in the sun. . . 'Twas all so fair awhile;  
But she was fairest—this great square-rigged ship  
That had blown in from some far happy isle  
On from the shores of the Hesperides.

They caught her in a South Atlantic road  
Becalmed and found her hold brimmed up with  
wheat;

"Wheat's contraband," they said, and blew her hull  
To pieces, murdered one of our stanch fleet,  
Fast dwindling, of the big, old sailing ships  
That carry trade for us on the high sea  
And warped out of each harbor in the States.  
It wasn't law, so it seems strange to me—  
A big mistake. Her keel's struck bottom now  
And her four masts sunk fathoms, fathoms deep  
To Davy Jones. The dank seaweed will root  
On her oozed decks, and the cross-surges sweep  
Through the set sails; but never, never more  
Her crew will stand away to brace and trim,  
Nor sea-blown petrels meet her thrashing up  
To windward on the Gulf Stream's stormy rim;  
Never again she'll head a no-theast gale  
Or like a spirit loom up, sliding dumb,  
And ride in safe beyond the Boston Light,  
To make the harbor glad because she's come.

From the *Ave Maria* we quote this charming bit of Irishry. "The Dark Little Rose" is, of course, the ancient allegorical name for Ireland—the "Dark Rosaleen" of Mangan's famous poem.

## THE DARK LITTLE ROSE

BY MICHAEL EARLS

When shall we find the spring come in,  
And the fragrant air it blows?  
And when shall the bounty of summer win  
Fairer than fields of Camolin  
For the dark little Rose?

Long was the winter, the storms how long!  
What flower may live i' the snows!  
No bloom shall last under heels of wrong  
If the heart-blood be not deathless strong  
As the dark little Rose.

Sing hers the culture sweeter than rain  
That healed old Europe's woes;  
Older than bowers of Lille and Louvain  
Grew by the Rhine and the towns of Spain  
From the dark little Rose.

Leagues in the sunlight never shall fail  
While the broad, round ocean flows;  
Tho never a fleet goes up Kinsale,  
See, all the world is within the pale  
Of the dark little Rose.

The psychology of these stanzas (from *The British Review*) may not be scientific, but the poem is convincing, nevertheless. Katharine Tynan is one of the few living poets who could successfully use colloquial language about so high a theme.

### THE HOUSE OF LIFE

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

The life of the body's a cage,  
And the soul within it  
Frets to escape, to be free  
Like a lark or a linnet.  
But since the struggle's in vain,  
She is weary ere long;  
She chirps and she sings a little  
To assuage her wrong.

Behind the bars she sits brooding  
Her evil mishap,  
Like a wild little hare or a rabbit  
That's caught in a trap.  
Till, dazed with despair, she is weary,  
And struggles no more,  
But plays with the sun and leaf-shadow  
That dance on the floor.

They call—they call to each other:  
"O Sister so small,  
Are you there?" "Are you there, little Brother,  
Behind the blank wall?"  
Like a bird, or a hare, or a rabbit,  
Frightened, undone,  
The soul calls to another,  
That she be not alone.

Francis Ledwidge, the soldier-poet, whose first book was introduced to the public by Lord Dunsany some months ago, contributes to the London *Saturday Review* these melancholy and graceful lines.

### NOCTURNE

BY FRANCIS LEDWIDGE

The rim of the moon  
Is over the corn;  
The beetle's drone  
Is above the thorn.  
Gray days come soon  
And I am alone;  
Can you hear my moan  
Where you rest, *aroon*?

When the wild tree bore  
The deep blue cherry,  
In mighty deep hall  
Our love kissed merry.  
But you come no more  
Where the woodlands call,  
And the gray days fall  
On my grief, *ashore*.

Devon has inspired more good poetry and more good prose than any other county in England. Here are sixteen lovely lines about it. We take them from "Earth with Her Bars, and Other Poems" (Longmans, Green & Co.).

### IN DEVON NOW

BY EDITH DART

The apple-trees in orchard-land  
With ruddy fruit well-loaded stand:  
Ripe apples fall from off the bough—  
In Devon now.

Against the whitewashed cottage wall  
The many sunflowers, straight and tall,  
Lift golden cups, the reddest rose  
In Devon blows.

The heather's fading on the hills,  
But autumn's mellow sunlight fills  
The brackens full as they can hold  
Of Devon gold.

Oh! western land beside the sea,  
Where'er I wander still to me  
Come thoughts of orchard, fruit, and bough  
In Devon now.



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Of course, mother always keeps Welch's in the refrigerator and serves it at breakfast as a fruit-juice appetizer to *all* the family. Even baby brother gets his portion of Welch's, because mother knows Welch's is nature's own product.

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

### AN IRISH ALLY OF THE GERMANS

SIR ROGER CASEMENT—"Sir" no longer, by his own request—is a prisoner in Great Britain, and a German auxiliary cruiser, laden with German arms for the Irish, is sunk off the northern coast of Ireland. This is the brief history of the Casement "revolution," which its leader's English friends say is evidence of a disordered brain, but which its leader has insisted is merely the fruit of his desire to see that Ireland shall not share the fate of Belgium. The official British report of the affair is quite as brief, saying only that "the auxiliary sank and a number of prisoners were made, among whom was Sir Roger Casement." The events leading up to this climax are curious. For eighteen years Sir Roger served his country faithfully as Consul and Consul-General in Portuguese East Africa, Kongo Free State, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Brazil. It was while he was stationed at Rio de Janeiro, his last consular post, in 1912, that he became widely prominent through his investigation of rubber atrocities in South America, and the report he published at this time on the treatment of natives by employees of a British company operating in the Putumayo rubber-fields. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has said of him: "I have never heard him say a word which was disloyal to Great Britain," but there is a significance in the further statement that—"He was a sick man, worn by tropical hardships, and he complained often of pains in his head." Sir Roger was in America when the war broke out, and it is recorded that he did nothing more sensational while here than to address an Irish audience on the subject of strict neutrality. But a month or two later found him in Berlin, and his friends in London were led to believe, much against their inclination, that he was there "to open negotiations between the German Government and the anti-English party in Ireland." This view he contradicted in a personal statement, of which the *New York Times* quotes a portion. We are told that—

Early in 1915, Sir Roger address an extraordinary letter to Sir Edward Grey, saying that he had renounced his consular pension of his own free will, and, citing the assertion made by the Earl of Crewe in the House of Lords late in January, that "Sir Roger Casement's course of action ought to be severely punished," remarked that the time had come for him to make a statement. He spoke of his services to the British Government and renounced all honors given him for that service. His own idea, he said, had been to save Ireland from the terror of a German invasion, and he was surprised that his friends in England had so misjudged his motives.

Sir Roger then went on to recite alleged details of the plot to kidnap him, as

revealed, he said, by his valet. The scheme, as furthered by M. de C. Findlay, British Minister to Norway, was to have him seized at Copenhagen and put on board a British war-ship. His valet, it was asserted, had been commissioned to steal his correspondence.

Sir Roger believed he was in danger, and so changed his plans. In his letter to Sir Edward Grey, Sir Roger wrote in part:

"Instead of going to Copenhagen, as I intended, I left Christiania on the 30th of October (1914), as I should like to point out, in full knowledge of the criminal plot which by your representative in Norway was planned against me, while he had no idea that I had any knowledge thereof.

"The rest of the story is soon told.

"The British Government, by press news, as well as by special agents, had spread all over Ireland that the Germans were committing the most atrocious crimes in Belgium, and had told the Irish populace that they would encounter a similar fate if Germany came out victorious from the war. It was the intention of your Government to scare the Irish into a practical assault on a people who had never harmed them, and by false accusations to make them believe that it was their duty. This declaration of the German Government, which, as I know, was made in all good faith, is the justification of my 'high treason.'

"I leave it to you, Sir, to find the justification for the criminal plot of the British Government and its Minister at Christiania, a plot hatched before I set foot on German soil, and, moreover, planned in a country in which I had every right to stay; a plot the execution of which was attempted by the basest treachery and corruption.

"Not before January 3, Mr. Findlay compromised himself so far that he gave my protector (Christensen, his valet), in the name of the British Government and duly signed by himself, a formal assurance promising Christensen reward and immunity from the law for committing the planned crime. That document is in my hands. I have the honor to enclose a photograph of it.

"I have now the honor, through you, Sir, to place at the disposal of that Government the insignia of the Noble Order of St. Michael and St. George, the coronation medal of his Majesty King George V., as well as all other medals, honors, and distinctions which his Majesty's Government has bestowed on me, and which I feel justified in casting aside."

Interesting testimony is given in the same newspaper by an old friend of Sir Roger. This is Capt. H. G. Harrison, of the ill-fated Elder-Dempster liner *Appam*, now languishing in Hampton Roads as a German prize. Their acquaintance, we are told, dates back to the time when the Irishman was purser of the British and African Steamship Company's steamer *Bonny* and Captain Harrison was first officer. The captain's story follows:

It is about thirty years ago since I first met Casement, and even in those days he was always telling us how he hated everything English, while at the same time living on good English money. He always was a queer sort of a chap, and of all the



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Irishmen I have ever known he had less  
reason than any, in my opinion, to hate  
Britain.

He was always a mighty smart fellow,  
clever as he could be. As a matter of  
fact, he was too clever for the job of  
purser, and that's one of the reasons he  
lost the place.

Casement is from the North of Ireland,  
and I think that he is Protestant. I  
remember that he told me his father had  
been an officer in the British Army, and  
that the regiment he served in was the  
Royal Irish Rifles. He is of a splendid  
loyal family, another reason that makes  
it so hard for those who know him to  
figure out why he entertains such hatred  
for everything English.

He is tall, dark, and quiet. I have  
seen stories that would indicate him as a  
noisy, talkative agitator. He is anything  
but that, and no one who knows would  
ever call him a "mouther." But when he  
does talk, he generally finds an oppor-  
tunity to denounce England. We used  
to ask him why he hated us and the  
country so, but he never went into details  
and would simply reply that he did, and  
let it go at that.

After he left the *Bonny*, I lost track  
of him for several years. The next I  
heard of him he was with Major Par-  
mer's expedition to the Kongo. I next  
met him in Nigeria, where he was recruiting  
carriers for the Kongo expedition. I asked  
him if he had changed his opinion about  
England and things British, and he  
answered no.

I next met him at Calabar, in West  
Africa, acting as Government commis-  
sioner and denouncing the Government  
he served for what, he said, was its harsh  
treatment of the natives—charges that,  
I assure you, were absolutely groundless.

More years passed, and when next I  
heard of Casement he was in the con-  
sular service at Lisbon and later in Brazil,  
and still hating the Government which  
paid him a salary. The last time I saw  
him was several years ago when my ship  
touched at a small port on the west coast  
of Africa.

We met and talked for a bit, and I  
asked him if he still hated the British.  
I remember his answer.

"They have a lot to be blamed for,"  
he said.

"You ought to be well ashamed of  
yourself to talk like that and all the  
time keep on taking British money," I  
answered, and with that I left him.

That was the last time I saw Case-  
ment. That he took the course he has  
in this war I am not surprised. I once  
told him during the Boer War that his  
place was with the Boers and not with  
us, but he had a good Government job  
and his dislike of all things British did  
not cause him to become a traitor at  
that time.

Sir Roger has, however, an excellent  
friend in the Irish poet, Padraic Colum,  
who defends the "champion of the Irish  
people" in the *New York Evening Post*.  
He was no traitor, we are assured by his  
fellow countryman and advocate, who  
declares that Sir Roger's own justification  
of his actions would be: "I have taken  
service, not exclusively with an English  
Government, but with the Government of  
the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and

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SUPPORT  
LEG  
DOES NOT  
BIND

Ireland." He entered the British service, Mr. Colum points out, "as a Hungarian might enter the Austro-Hungarian service." We are treated, further, to an entertaining description of Roger Casement, who, we are told, signs his name in Irish as "Mac-Asmund." Says the writer:

In appearance he does not conform to any Irish type. Tall, bearded, with black hair, and remarkable dark eyes, with measured and courteous speech, with nervous and commanding bearing, he looks one's notion of a Castilian nobleman. He has the most romantic distinction of any man I ever saw. I often noticed people turn in the Dublin streets to look at him. When I think of him now, I always see one picture. It is a bare, wind-swept bridge in Dublin, and it is past midnight. There is only one figure on the bridge—a blind beggar woman who has stood there all day and is now turning to go home. I am coming from a newspaper-office and I stop to speak to her. Another figure comes up and halts and speaks to her, too. It is Roger Casement. He speaks to her in that voice that has such remarkable quality—a voice that sounds to me as if a man were speaking so as to make some one in a drawing-room understand a profoundly tragic thing. I am sure that if that old woman had been able to look on him she would have thought that Casement was the most courtly gentleman she had ever seen.

We are known to each other, so we talk for a few moments. I can not recall his words, but I know that the sight of that town where only the poor moved about and the sight of the gaunt, blind woman made him speak of a noble thing impoverished and degraded. Ireland, capable of chivalry and splendor, condemned to a shuffling existence—that was his constant meditation. I almost believe that the bitter words of the Gaelic poet are written on his heart:

Hard it is to see the Arbitress of Thrones  
Wedded to a Saxoneen of cold and sapless bones.

Any temptation to regard Roger Casement as a narrow-minded individual of the type of most one-ideaed people, is modified by Padraic Colum's assertion that he is a man with "an exceptional knowledge of the world's affairs," as he proceeds to explain:

After hearing him talk in 1913 the writings of most publicists seem to me to be obscure and ill-informed. He foretold most of the combinations in the present war. He knew that war between Germany and England would come within a few years. How could those who willed a separate Ireland take advantage of that struggle? Ireland might be overlooked by Germany. Brooding upon this, Casement made a rediscovery. The position of Ireland was such that no nation striving to break down the English lordship of the seas could overlook it. It was the possession of Ireland—the country that is the link between the Scandinavian and the Iberian peninsulas and between Europe and America—that gave England control of the seas. With Ireland no longer an "island beyond an island," but a part of Europe, the seas would again be free and open. With such an idea, it was natural that Casement should go to Berlin, and it was natural, too, that he should strive to land armed forces in Ireland.



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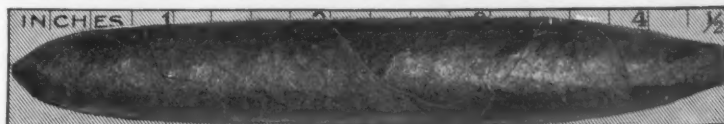
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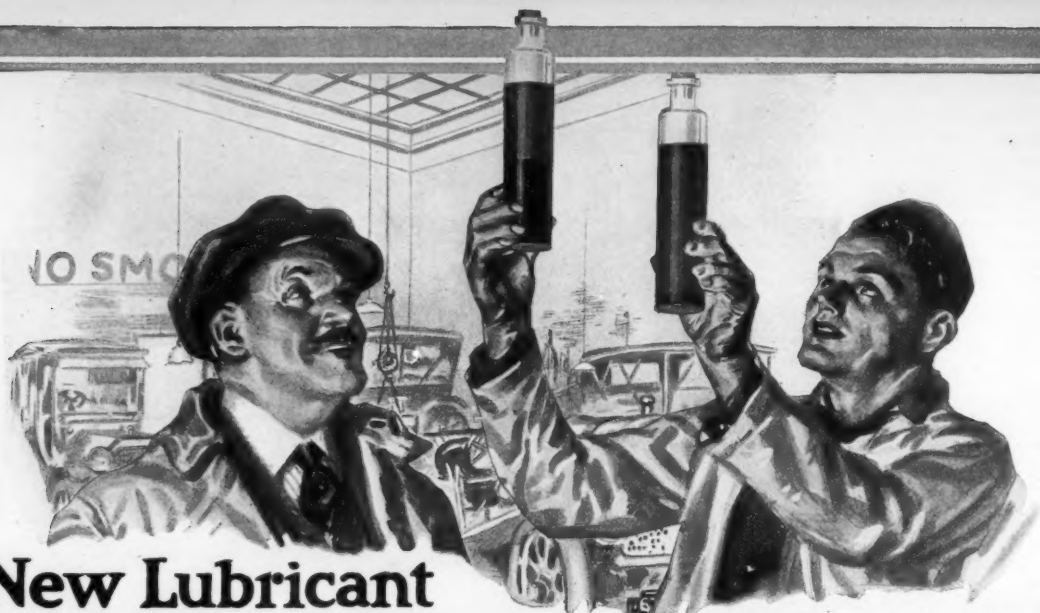
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Ordinary oils break down under the terrific heat of an automobile engine after a few hours' use. A large part of the oil forms black sediment and loses lubricating value. The sediment is destroyed oil—heat has killed all lubricating value in it.

Solid matter in your oil means wear in your engine.

The polished surfaces of bearings and cylinder walls appear smooth to the naked eye, but a magnifying glass will show you that even the finest surfaces are rough and consist of sharp points and depressions.

In the Ford engine, for example, there are over 600 square inches of metal-to-metal surface—an area more than five times as large as this page.

When the microscopic teeth of these surfaces are rubbed together they are broken off—worn down. The thin film of oil which forms a nearly frictionless cushion between metal surfaces is all that prevents your motor from seizing and destruction. As long as the film of oil thoroughly covers the metal-to-metal surfaces, the motor will run without excessive wear, but as soon as the oil is turned into solid matter the microscopic teeth begin to

grind, and friction, the greatest enemy of your engine, does its deadly work.

### How solid matter damages your car

The black solid matter formed by ordinary oils prevents the liquid from reaching the friction points where it is needed. This does not mean that the sediment clogs the pump or pipes, although that trouble may occur. It means that the sediment which is inactive or negative partially crowds out the remaining liquid oil. This under-supply of oil causes friction—heat—seizing—wear—loss of power and expensive repairs.

Automobile engineers state that from 50% to 75% of repairs and fully 50% of depreciation

are due to improper lubrication.

Furthermore, there is a marked tendency for oils which sedimentize rapidly to form voluminous carbon deposits.

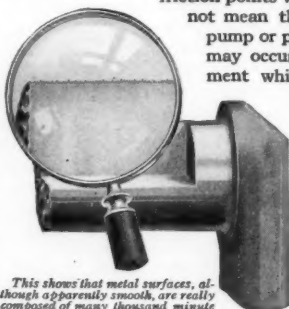
The new lubricant that resists heat prevents rapid sedimentation, insures generous lubrication and, except where mechanical faults exist, prevents troublesome carbon deposits.

### Relative Oil Destruction

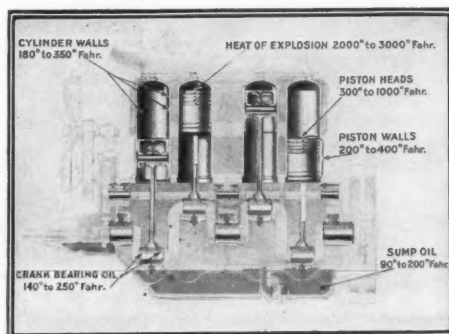
The contents of the three bottles shown illustrate clearly the relative durability of ordinary oil and of Veedol, the new lubricant that resists heat. Veedol deposits only a small fraction as much sediment as ordinary oil.

Structurally, there is a fundamental difference between ordinary oils and Veedol.

Ordinary oils are unstable and therefore unserviceable because of weak, non-heat-resisting chemical structure. Oils of this kind are



*This shows that metal surfaces, although apparently smooth, are really composed of many thousand minute teeth. Solid matter in your oil means wear; it partially crowds out the liquid and allows over six hundred square inches of metal surfaces to grind together.*



*These High Operating Temperatures Cause Rapid Destruction of Ordinary Oils*

unfit for use in any type of automobile or other internal combustion motor.

The new lubricant, Veedol, is very different.

Special processes of manufacture developed by this company and the use of Pennsylvania paraffine-base crude oil give Veedol its unusual chemical structure and its remarkable heat-resisting ability.

### Make this test

Remove the drain plug from the lowest part of your motor crank case and allow all old oil to run out. Replace the plug, fill the sump up to correct oil level with kerosene and run the motor slowly under its own power for about thirty seconds to cleanse the interior. Then draw out all kerosene. Replace the drain plug and refill with Veedol.

The exact amount of fuel and oil in the car should be recorded and a reading of the speedometer taken before starting. Then let a test be run over a familiar road, including steep hills and straight level stretches, for any distance up to five hundred miles or more.

You will find your mileage on both gasoline and oil increases. You will reduce your carbon trouble. Your motor will have more power.

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Years of experiment preceded the production of Veedol. For the first time in the history



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Showing Finely Divided Solid Matter in Suspension

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A corps of chemists and mechanical engineers was employed and an exhaustive series of new experiments was made.

The first problem was to produce a lubricant of such chemical properties that it would resist the high temperatures of internal combustion motors.

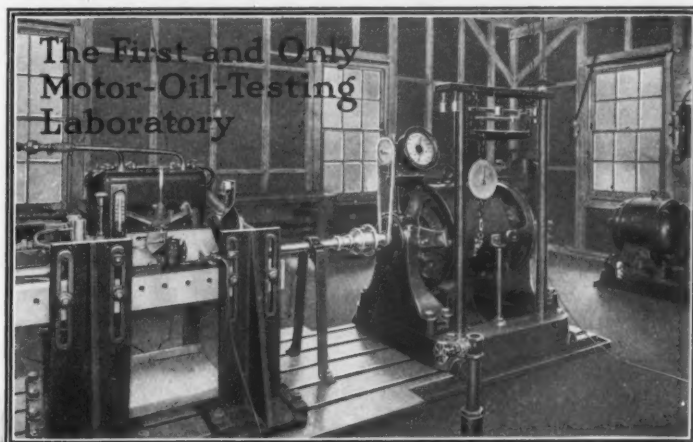
The second problem was to determine for each lubricating system, the oil of proper viscosity, or body, for efficient lubrication. This was done for each of the ten systems now in use in all the various makes of automobiles.

On the basis of these exclusive experiments, this new lubricant is now made in grades or bodies best suited to each motor.

Constant laboratory research is being carried on. No results are considered final. Improvements are continually sought for day by day. New standards, new processes are always being developed. This is the first and only motor-oil-testing laboratory in the world.

### What it means in actual saving

The average mileage of all cars is conceded to be 6000 miles per year and the annual cost of operating the typical or average car is esti-



The Veedol laboratory. It was in this physical laboratory and in the chemical laboratory that engineers and chemists worked out the new lubricant that resists heat. New chemical properties and special processes of manufacture developed by this company give Veedol its peculiar heat-resisting ability.

mated by an expert statistician to be about \$416 per year. Depreciation, repairs and gasoline come to about \$268.

Solid matter in your oil means friction and wear; friction and wear mean expense; expense varies in direct proportion to the amount of black solid matter formed by the oil. For this reason, ordinary oil runs up your repair bills,

subtracts from your gasoline mileage and, by shortening the life of your car, materially increases your depreciation costs.

Veedol prevents rapid sedimentation and saves you real money on these items of expense.

The records of taxi-cab companies, bus lines and large corporations that use cost accounting show that Veedol should save you from \$50 to \$115 per year on gasoline, repairs and depreciation.

Veedol wears several times longer than ordinary oil. Therefore, with Veedol, in addition to the saving in wear, your lubrication bill itself will actually be smaller.

### Where you can buy Veedol

Progressive dealers everywhere have secured Veedol and can supply you. Look for the orange and black Veedol sign.

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It describes and illustrates all types of lubricating systems used in automobiles, motor-cycles, motor-boats, tractors, etc. It contains a fund of useful information and scientific facts discussing lubricants and lubrication from many angles.

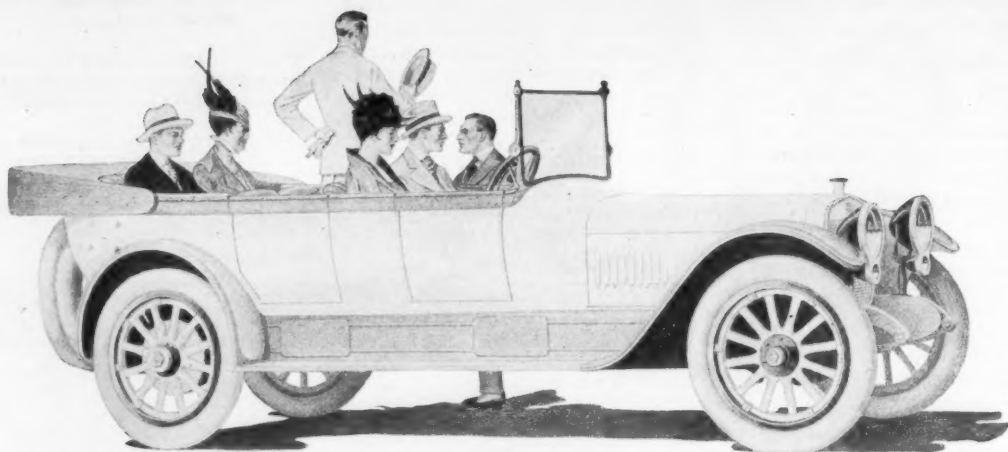
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## A ROMANCE OF ARCHEOLOGY

PICTURE the heat and dust and furor of the trenches on the Gallipoli Peninsula during the struggle between Turk and Ally, before the Allies were compelled to withdraw. The bombardment is furious on both sides; the trenches are in some places scarcely inhabitable. Bring the scene vividly before your mind's eye, and then picture, down there in the French trenches, the good Dominican Père Dhorme and his handful of assistants calmly excavating archeological treasures of untold rarity, busied with sarcophagi and funereal urns, fragile with age, in the midst of the hail of lead and iron! Thinking of this fearless little priest, engaged in a task of preservation in the midst of wholesale destruction, rescuing the beauties of a vanished age from the horrors of present war, it is difficult to retain any conception of archeology as a "dry and dusty lore." When it was found that the French trenches ran through the ruins of the ancient city of Eleonte, Père Dhorme was sent for. He is a member of the Dominican Biblical School, at Jerusalem, an organization whose archeological discoveries have more than once proved of rare importance. He is imbued with the enthusiasm of his confrères, naturally, and is himself recognized as one of the great authorities. If he thought of the danger of the work the letters that he wrote to his friends at the time show no slightest hint of it, but only delight in his work and trust in its safe outcome are evinced. The reader would think that digging out ancient relics under shell-fire was the most natural occupation in the world. These letters, and the delightful romance to be read between the lines of them, are preserved for us by *The Irish Ecclesiastical Review*. They first appeared in two inconspicuous publications—*Le Trait d'Union*, a little paper published by the Dominicans of the Province of France, and *La Revue Biblique*. They tell their own story, as follows:

July 11, 1915.

Would you were here to share my new life! As I told you, I have been charged with the direction, on behalf of the General Staff, of the new section of excavations of Elaiois, or Eleonte. I am now three days installed there, living during the day in the midst of sarcophagi or potteries which I make my four men dig out with religious care. I trace out the work, number and take an inventory of the objects. What archeological treasure! No inscriptions, but every variety of Hellenistic pottery. I have already dug out funereal [urns?] horns and sarcophagi in which I found, along with pulverized bones, vases so delicately wrought and so well preserved that they would make P. Vincent weep. Don't say much about it, for we are only at the beginning. And all this amid random bullets or pieces of shell; but the Virgin protects us. From 6 A.M. I follow every blow of the pick-ax, see to the provisioning of my men, and, breathless, organize the work.

August 1, 1915.

You know my way of living. Except my journey each Sunday to headquarters to report and to arrange for the transport of my discoveries, I live in the excavation-trench with my three men. You can imagine the air heated by the sun and gray with dust—the heat, the fatigue, the privations. But the love of the task overcomes it all, and I have my reward. This week again I unearthed five beautiful sarcophagi that were buried beneath the soil, and I saved a certain number of perfume-vases, plates with handles, some beautiful little jugs, not to speak of three statuettes in clay, and two bracelets. All this will be sent to Paris by the General Staff. I often live in the memories of our dear Saint-Étienne. P. Abel wrote me a charming letter full of good humor and of courage. I wish I had him with me.

August 19, 1915.

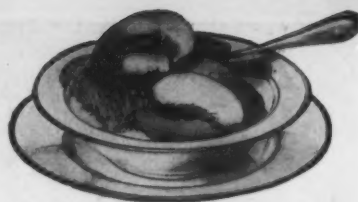
One of my men has got a bullet in the arm; another has fallen sick. I remain with two men, and persevere in spite of everything. . . . I have got to No. 60 in the museum of statuettes and vases, which I have begun at Sedd-ut-Bahr, where I go every Sunday. . . . The stray bullets and shrapnel have considerably diminished—a few shells only at night to keep me from sleeping. . . . Eleonte is the city whence Alexander embarked; it is the city founded from Athens, mentioned in the Philippines. . . . The month of August is very hot. . . . At night I get to sleep very late. The evening is the only agreeable time in the day. The entrancing beauty of the sunset enraptures me. Imbros, Samothrace, the Straits, and the view of the enemy's trenches. . . . The month of August calls up so many memories—a year already, a year which was longer than a century. . . . But hearts grow strong in the obscure calm of duty accomplished, in the unwavering hopes of better days.

September 2, 1915.

My latest discoveries have been two beautiful female statuettes of the Tanagra type, which every one greatly admires; at the same time an embellished cup, dark on a rose-colored background, representing equestrian scenes. At this juncture M. Ch— arrived. He installed himself courageously in the trench, not far from me. Colonel G— has assigned him the task of drawing up the report and of transporting the objects to Paris. He is charming, and has made many improvements in my position, for which I am very grateful to him. He has got two more workmen. . . . In the evening in my shelter, closed in on all sides, I light my candle and reread Homer, where I always find new beauties. Or I open my Hebrew Bible, which has never left me, and I refresh myself with exegetical souvenirs. I read especially the war-narratives, and perceive that the expeditions in the time of Josue and Homer are not so different from ours as one would be inclined to think.

October 4, 1915.

At the bottom of my excavation-section at Eleonte I found the one thing I never expected to get there: *la croix de guerre*—the Military Cross. You are the first to whom I communicate this news, which delights me, especially when I think of Saint-Étienne and my friends. . . . The reverse of the medal is that, for the time



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being, there is no longer question of getting permissions. . . . .

Thus did "Sergeant Dhorme, of the Staff of the Expeditionary Corps in the East," earn the material recognition of his fearlessness. But a Military Cross does not tell the story very well, after all. Better the paragraph that appeared in the official list of distinctions conferred in that campaign. There we read of Sergeant Dhorme that—

Entrusted with the excavations at Eleonte, in an advanced position, within range of the enemy's guns, he accomplished his task with unwearied ardor and a constant contempt of danger, thus rendering to art the most distinguished services.

### A WAYWARD GERMAN REFUGEE

THE first prize for deviousness, apparently, goes to German prisoners of war in Canada. In our issue of April 8 we quoted from the *New York American* what was supposedly a thrilling story of hair-breadth escape from a Canadian prison-camp. The hero was a German artist, who had formerly been in the marines. In this story he told of wandering some five hundred miles in a southwesterly direction from Montreal to the border near Buffalo. It was a lively, exciting story, but since it was printed there have been several "letters to the editor" from both Canadian and American readers, who remark rather cuttingly that this German refugee is indeed an "artist," and that since he belonged once to the marines, he had better return and try his "escape" story on them. The "escaped prisoner" said he escaped from a detention-camp at Greenburg, a suburb of Montreal. "To start with," asserts one reader, "there is no such place as Greenburg near Montreal, nor is there a detention-camp within 500 miles of Montreal." The only inference is that the German did not start where he thought he did, or else, as our reader hints, that he did not start at all. As to his wanderings after leaving the mythical Greenburg, they seem, in the light of expert and indignant testimony, to have been indeed perplexing. Anxious to reach the United States and safety, our refugee yet scorned the short route, sixty or seventy miles, from Montreal to the nearest part of New York State, and tramped instead all the way up the St. Lawrence and around the whole of Lake Ontario. Incidentally, he reached the outskirts of a town called Hillier. "This place," another reader declares, "is on the peninsula of Prince Edward County, and to reach it, coming from Montreal direction, a water-voyage of considerable length is necessary. Or perhaps, just for the fun of it, he doubled back a matter of fifty miles in order to visit this small place." But the most feelingly written criticism is that of an

American reader, in Ohio, who signs himself "Billy." Billy's fancy occasionally takes flight in verse, as witness the tolerant attitude toward editors in general, thus musically express:

"A little call-down now and then  
Is good for the most pig-headed men."

Billy declares that the German refugee, whose story *The American* so solemnly accepted and which we reprinted in all good faith, never saw the counties of Quebec or Ontario—"except in pictures perhaps, and very few of them." He proceeds to lay bare in detail the iniquity of the unknown "prisoner":

In the first place he is wrong regarding the distance from Montreal Que to Buffalo N. Y. as it is over six hundred miles instead of four hundred and fifty two miles, and if he wandered in the woods for over fifty days they certainly must have walked in circles for Montreal is a short distance from the border line of the province of Ontario, and it would be impossible to put the time in the province of Quebec.

Thanks to his naval training he was able to keep a south westerly course. (Some Training) all he had to do was to follow the St. Lawrence river until they arrived at Kingston Ont then hug the shores of Lake Ontario, but why did they not cross over to Gods Country before reaching the lake, as there is hundreds of places where one can cross without being held up and exhamined, but not so our German friends, they were going to walk all over Canada just for spite. it is a wonder they did not hike it to North Sidney, and from there to Windsor and back just to get even.

After getting through the Canadian patrol at Welland (almost on the American border) they arrived at the Niagara River, and as there is only one bridge between the mouth of the river at Lake Erie and Niagara Falls, we presume that is the bridge referred to called the International Bridge, the river at this point is half a mile wide between Bridgeburg on the Canadian side and Black Rock on the American side and at the time of the year mentioned the current is very swift, and running about ten miles per hour at that point and from twenty to forty feet deep, it is impossible to wade into the River as there is the concrete abutment on the Canada side.

After leaping into the river our friends were caught in the whirlpool and hurled clear, am pleased to hear it as they are the only ones that ever came out alive to my knowledge and the writer was born and raised in Buffalo, and not very far from the bridge.

Now comes the real SCOPE, after climbing the bank on the American side they were seized by two officers and marched to Lockport and as Lockport is twenty three miles from the Niagara River they had some march (believe me), but the police stations on Delevain and Amherst Ave's were somewhat nearer.

The twenty five mile ride in the covered wagon from Lockport to Buffalo can be done, but the other pipe dreams should not be printed, and furthermore would offer as a suggestion that you take the trouble to investigate supposed war stories, before printing them as they cause bad feeling especially along the border towns.

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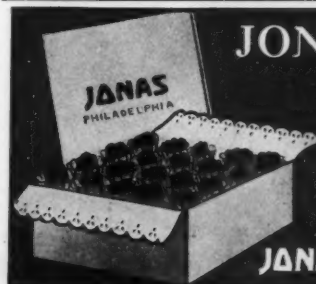
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cost him least and yet give reasonable satisfaction. He equips his car with higher priced tires only when he buys advertising value for his car, as well as tires.

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## OUR REAL SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

SOME years ago the Philadelphia Press took on its staff a young college graduate of twenty-three years or so. This is not a conspicuous event on any newspaper, and for some time this young man reported dreary details in the suburbs, wrote up "obits," and took care of other 'prentice work of a wholly uninspiring character, quite as any other novice would. In the ordinary course of events he would have remained inconspicuous for a number of years. Gradually his city editor would come to depend on him for a certain type of story, and still more gradually he would be marked out and labeled by the city editors of other papers in the city. He might stay all his life in Philadelphia and never be known outside of it. He might leave Philadelphia and never be heard of there again. As a matter of fact, he did neither. And the reason for this was that the young man was Richard Harding Davis, the American "soldier of fortune" to be.

He had been on the paper a comparatively short while when there began to be some disturbance in the city over the activities of gangs of thugs that terrorized outlying districts and even raided the denser portions of the city occasionally. Young Davis saw a "scoop" in this. At the peril of his life, he dressed as a tough, the Boston Herald tells us, and gained admission to the rendezvous of one of the gangs. For some time he lived their life, and so made his way gradually into their confidence. When finally he disappeared from their haunts and reappeared in society, it was to bring back with him information that led to the routing of several of the gangs. As it was always to be in the future, the debonair soldier of fortune was his own historian in this affair. The whole story came out in a thrilling series of articles telling of "The Pursuit of the Philadelphia Bill Sikes." It carried the "punch," The Herald remarks reminiscently, and the immediate result was that the author of the series attracted wide attention among the neighboring newspapers.

This was the start. The Herald sketches briefly a few of the other adventures that came young Davis's way in the next few years, each advancing him a goodly way on his journalistic path:

When the Johnstown flood broke he got the assignment, and altho it was his first big story—a story with many ends and phases—he handled it like a veteran, and some of his word-pictures of the suffering and destruction are still held up as examples of the vivid style of news-writing.

Then came the assignment to accompany a Philadelphia cricket-team to London—an assignment that had a great influence on his life. During the trip he enlarged his vision of human endeavor, and formed the basis of the liking for English people and manners that was so marked in his later days—a trait that brought him consid-

able ridicule from persons who knew him but superficially.

While in London he met a correspondent for a New York newspaper, and obtained from him a letter that won him a position on The Evening Sun, then under the editorship of Arthur Brisbane. The first day at home and on the job he distinguished himself, more or less by accident. In a very English suit of clothes, walking-stick, etc., he was singled out as a victim by "Sheeny Mike," a notorious bunco-steerer. He listened to the latter's promise of fortune, and, then catching him by the collar, held him firmly, while he startled Broadway with calls for police. He followed the prisoner to the Tombs and then returned to The Sun, to indite a picturesque account of the experience.

Older newspaper men who read his story wondered who the youngster might be, and, on learning, took him into their company. From then on he was a "regular," winning his share of the important assignments and, consequently, a long "space string."

His search for news took him into all phases of New York life, and he was quick to note its color and its shades. Good material for fiction was always cropping up and spurring his ambition to succeed with the short story. "Gallagher" was the first of line. He submitted it to several editors before Scribner's took it, but like several other "firsts" in his life it brought him added fame. He rose overnight from a smart reporter to a literary genius. "Gallagher" was talked of, and when it was put into a book with several other short stories by the same author it sold by the thousands.

About this time The Evening Sun had him writing the Van Bibber stories—quaint little character-sketches. They did not win any great attention when they first appeared, but after "Gallagher" had made Davis famous the best of them were published and the volume had almost as great a sale as the author's first book.

The Van Bibber stories are not easily forgotten—"Olympe Zabriski"—the bleared beggar who was forced to rescue himself unwillingly from the starvation of which he complained—Van Bibber's "economies" in the tobacco-store—and so on. There was a Van Bibber story, too, that was possibly never written as such. It is the story of the young reporter Davis, the altogether too cleanly and correct reporter for those early days, clad in a frock coat and silk hat that were intended to grace a tea later in the afternoon, perching on a rail-fence several miles out in the country, engaged in "covering" several Central Office detectives who plowed about in the mud of a farmhouse yard, picking up clues of a murder case. He may have reached the tea eventually—history is dumb on that point; but it is certain that he covered his story quite as thoroughly and characteristically as the broadcloth and beaver were the traditional reportorial uniform.

A writer in the New York Evening Post gives us a few stories of Mr. Davis's adventures in connection with the Spanish-American War, where he served as corre-

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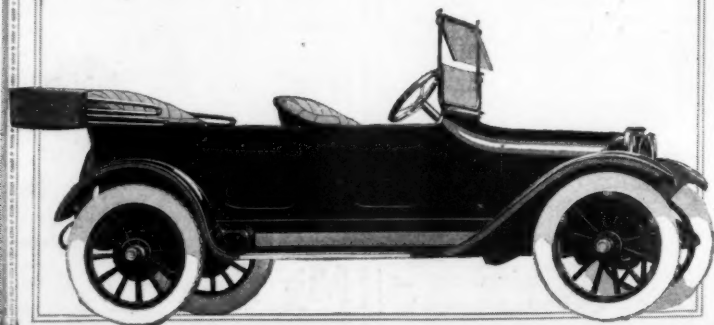
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spondent for the New York *Herald* and some English papers. The first is that told by Colonel Roosevelt in his book on Rough Riders, in his account of Las Guasimas:

It was Richard Harding Davis who gave us our first opportunity to shoot back with effect. He was behaving precisely like my officers, being on the extreme front of the line, and taking every opportunity to study with his glasses the ground where we thought the Spaniards were. I had tried some volley-firing at points where I rather doubtfully believed the Spaniards to be, but had stopt firing and was myself studying the jungle-covered mountain ahead with my glasses, when Davis suddenly said: "There they are, Colonel; look over there; I can see their hats near that glade," pointing across the valley to our right.

V. Floyd Campbell, a fellow correspondent, has a different picture to contribute:

I had been in the fight about an hour when I came upon Mr. Davis. He looked hot and tired, but was moving about among the wounded men, and giving all the help he could under the circumstances. He wore a Rough Rider's coat and dark trousers; with a pair of top-boots; his hat was on the back of his head, and he carried a rifle over his arm. He was limping as he went. I found afterward that he was suffering from an attack of rheumatism. We came upon Mr. Marshall, of *The Journal*, lying under a tree and begging earnestly for help. It was through Mr. Davis's efforts that men were found to take him to the rear, and he carried one corner of the blanket, which served as a litter, for some distance. He was in pain himself, however, and was compelled to let some one else take his place, contenting himself with carrying two or three rifles belonging to the soldiers who were with us.

He would stop to help and comfort wounded men, taking their names and addresses of their friends. These and many other acts of kindness which I saw him perform convinced me that he was as brave and true a man as any of those he wrote about. He had been in the thickest of the fight all the morning, and when I left he was still limping about, unmindful of self, doing all he could for the soldiers.

I next met him at El Paso on the morning of July 1, under a very heavy fire which had sent the rest of us flying. Mr. Davis was walking backward and forward, behind the guns. He was the only correspondent I saw who stood his ground, out of about twenty-five who were there when the firing began, altho others came back and did good work. I remember the remark he made as the first shell came whirling and tearing our way, bursting directly over and a little to our right: "Here she comes! It's a good one, and straight-line firing, too." I didn't wait just then to hear any more complimentary remarks about Spanish marksmanship. That first shell killed and wounded seven men.

The Rough Riders moved down the road to the front, and I suppose Davis went with them, for I did not see him again till about noon, and beyond "Bloody Bend," the creek where so many of our men were lost. I moved on up the road and came upon Mr. Davis, sitting beside

the road and busily engaged writing. The bullets were cutting and slashing through the leaves, but he seemed unmindful of them. I sat down beside him and he immediately suggested we move to the front.

We are told that it was the invariable custom of Mr. Davis to spend four hours a day writing, out of which must come a minimum of five hundred words of corrected copy. In this exaction upon himself he was most rigid, and took not a little quiet pride not only in the fact that this amount was unfailingly turned out, but that it could be produced in whatever circumstances he happened to find himself. On this matter we have his own testimony. Said he:

I can work anywhere and under any conditions, and all on account of that training as a reporter. I can work in the smoking-room of an ocean-liner among a crowd of men discussing everything from the change of an empire's prime minister to what they would have done if the man on their right had "stayed out." I remember writing the story of a big fire in Philadelphia, using a steam-radiator as a table, while the room was filled with dead and dying victims of the disaster. Every reporter gets the same training.

The most difficult story I ever wrote was the return of Hobson to the American lines after his captivity in Santiago. I rode into General Shafter's headquarters just behind Hobson, and with me was the late Stephen Crane. My dispatch-boat was at Siboney when we arrived at that place, but Crane's boat, the *Three Friends*, was not there. I started to write my story, when Crane, laughing, declared his intention to prevent my getting it through because he could not send his own story. He did all he could to break me up, but I worked on. Finally he began to tell a story of the Greek war. Now, there was no one who could ever tell a story like Stephen Crane, and time after time I would find myself stopping to listen to the narrative. Crane apparently was telling the story to others in the room, but in reality he was talking to me, and never was I so distracted in my work. I really think that if any one could write while Stephen Crane was telling a story, he could write anywhere.

The *Evening Post* writer, in conclusion, tells of a practically unknown side of Mr. Davis's character, which is peculiarly appropriate in the man he was—the combination of adventurer and "eternal boy." We are told that he took an "odd, chivalrous interest in the wrecked gentlemen adventurers of whom he wrote," and, further, that—

No such wastrel ever went uncared for if Davis heard he was in trouble. When a certain English war-correspondent, friendless, discouraged, and alone, committed suicide in this city, some years ago, it was Davis who stepped forward and buried him, seeing to it that the matter was done decently. When the old soldier of fortune who was the original of Davis's greatest character, *General La Guerre*, in "Captain Macklin"—perhaps the most vital character he ever drew—died in a furnished-

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—25 years' usage answers these questions with positive facts.



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room house in New York, practically of starvation, leaving nothing but a trunkful of medals and orders, swords of honor, and faded uniforms, it was Davis who stepped forward and did what could be done, and in private almost wept at the thought that he had not known of his old friend's plight until too late to save him. When a great South-African soldier, one of the best light-horsemen who ever charged a Matabele *impi*, almost perished here, after he had been swindled and robbed, again it was Davis who came to his rescue and shipped him home to England. These were things he never talked about, and they were discovered despite his silence.

### "THE BOOK-LOVERS"

WHEN Willie's mother invites Sammy, scion of the family that just moved in, to come over to play with Willie for the afternoon, with a prospect of cake and lemonade, Willie and Sammy, brought face to face for the first time in their Sunday-school clothes, are under the painful necessity of becoming acquainted and of entertaining each other. The usual trend of the conversation is: "I got a tailless kite, a big one. D'y' ever see one?" "Look!—four blades! Bet you ain't got one like it!" "Kin you play 'Prisoners' Base'?" "Does yer ma let you shoot niggles for keeps?" "We got an auto—'n' 'tain't one o' them kind, either!"—and so on until a considerable amount of information has been "swapped" and Willie can, under pressure, give his mother a fairly illuminating account of the ways and means of the newcomers. Both boys have learned some important facts and each has succeeded in impressing the other slightly with his importance.

Willie's father and mother do not, it would seem, succeed so well when they venture forth among strangers. This is the pessimistic view, at least, of "Librarian" of the Boston *Transcript*. In a brief playlet, entitled "The Book-Lovers," he chronicles the conversation at a dinner-party, to prove his point, as follows:

### AT DINNER

MR. and MRS. JONES (host and hostess).

MR. and MRS. SMITH (guests).

MISS BROWN (guest).

MISS WHITE (guest).

MR. GREY (guest).

MR. GREEN (guest).

Mr. Grey is a librarian. Strangers, such as most of the other people at this dinner, always think it necessary to talk about books in his presence. It is shop-talk to him. He has two passionate interests—motor-boats and farming. He has tried—ineffectually—to bring the conversation around to these topics. During the first two courses a little has been said about the war, but it ceases when the fact comes out that Miss White's sister married a German. Domestic politics is tabu; Mr. Smith, it appears, voted for President Wilson. Naturally, no one wishes to remind him of that. The talk lags, and then—to the discomfort of Mr. Grey—it begins to take a literary turn.

MISS BROWN—Oh, Mr. Grey, have you read "The Belfry"?

MR. GREY—No. No, I haven't. Is it good?

MISS BROWN—Splendid. But not so good as "The Divine Fire."

MR. GREY—She could hardly beat that, I suppose.

MISS BROWN—There is one character—

MRS. SMITH (interrupting)—Who are you talking about—Mrs. Humphry Ward? Oh, don't you think she's gone down terribly? And she's an antisuffragist, too!

MISS WHITE (leaning across the table)—Have you ever read the "Mort d'Artewer"?

MR. JONES—Who's that? Mrs. Ward? Why, didn't I hear she was writing guide-books for the Canadian Pacific? Have you got that book down at your place, Mr. Grey?

MR. GREEN (thinking he may as well leap in)—Have you ever read "The Winning of Barbara Worth," Miss White?

MISS WHITE—No. But have you read the "Mort d'Artewer"?

MR. GREEN (earnestly wishing he hadn't ventured)—No. The fact is I don't read much of anything except *The Saturday Evening Post*. I like Van Loan's baseball stories first-rate.

MRS. JONES (addressing everybody, but only heard by one or two)—Oh, I heard Alfred Noyes read the last time he was here. He was splendid. Did you hear him? Did you, Mr. Smith?

MR. SMITH—Who's that? What's that? Noyes? Noyes? No; you see I don't get much time for that sort of thing.

MRS. SMITH—No, I didn't hear Noyes. But I heard Masefield. I understand that he is considered far superior. Have you seen Tagorrie's latest book?

MRS. JONES—Oh, yes, I have it. It's exquisite.

MISS BROWN—Pardon me—do you say: Tagorrie?

MRS. SMITH—Why, yes—isn't that right?

MISS BROWN—Ta-gore, I think.

MRS. JONES—Which is correct, Mr. Grey? You ought to know.

(Mr. Grey miserably mumbles something or other, and is only saved by the interposition of Miss White.)

MISS WHITE—Have you read the "Mort d'Artewer," Mr. Grey?

MR. JONES—What do you think of Chambers down at your library, Mr. Grey? Do you have his books?

MR. GREY—Some of them.

MISS BROWN—Oh, do you? They are so inferior, I think. That is, most of them. Now, "Lady Baltimore" was good.

MRS. JONES—But you haven't told us how to pronounce that name yet, Mr. Grey.

MR. GREY—Which name, Mrs. Jones?

MRS. JONES—That Hindu poet.

MR. GREY—Oh, I pronounce it just as it is spelled. Exactly as it's spelled.

MRS. SMITH—Tagorrie?

MISS BROWN—Ta-gore?

MR. GREY—Yes. That's it.

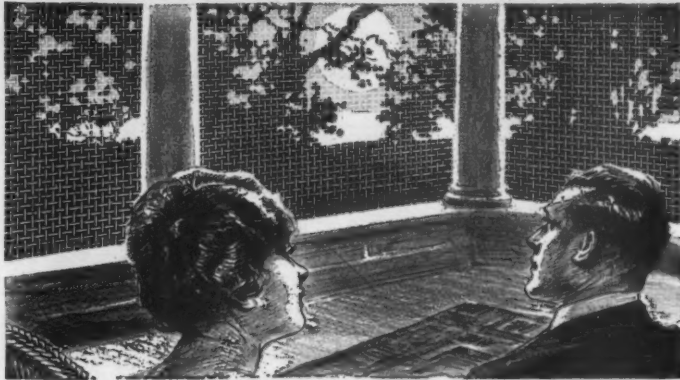
MISS WHITE—But, Mr. Grey, have you read the "Mort d'Artewer"?

MR. GREY—Not of late years. I couldn't bear to. It is a book which has most painful—you understand—a personal affliction—most painful associations for me. You will pardon me.

(He shows signs of grief.)

MISS WHITE—Oh, certainly. I didn't know, I'm sure.

MR. GREY—That's all right. Have one of these olives, won't you?



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## FASHIONS IN EYE-GLASSES

WE are becoming reconciled to the individuals who disregard the wisdom of nature in giving them a nose, eyes, and a mouth of more or less comeliness, artistically disposed about their expanse of face, and who distort and conceal the same with the aid of tortoise-shell, or imitation tortoise-shell, spectacles. But even yet we have not all of us learned to pass, without shying, an individual adorned with a black ribbon flowing from his eye-glasses. Somehow we miss his long hair. And yet, it is quite true that this form of ornament is being ever more widely affected. We are made aware of this most clearly in the information conveyed by a writer to the *New York Sun*, who goes into details concerning not alone the wearing of such a ribbon, but the various ways in which it may be worn. In this, as in all manner of personal adornment, there is a *chic* about it that only the initiate may attain. It will be worth while for all those who are contemplating the adoption of this form of depravity to listen to the wit and wisdom of this experienced New-Yorker. He writes:

I can quite appreciate the feeling of heart-failure described by your correspondent when his own or another's eye-glasses fall off. I had the same sensation until, a few years ago, I took to wearing a ribbon attached to my glasses. Since then the ribbon has saved my nerves, as the glasses have saved my eyes.

Not so many years ago only Irving Berlin—or was it Henry Irving? I think it was the latter—was supposed to wear glasses with a ribbon, but nowadays the practise is so common that it calls for no comment except east of Madison Avenue and west of Broadway, and on Montague Street in Brooklyn.

It is a curious fact and worthy of note that the manner in which the ribbon is worn makes a vast difference in the appearance of the wearer. Because of this difference the wearer of the glasses-ribbon has a sort of Protean equipment. With the ribbon behind his ear he looks neat and businesslike; with the ribbon hanging down he at once takes on a learned and distinguished air, and his nose is accentuated. When I am looking at pictures or listening to music I do not understand, or asking for credit, or serving on the jury, I always wear my ribbon down.

The wearing of the ribbon hanging down is not without its drawbacks. At first it tickles you and makes you want to laugh on the right side of your face. Then, too, when the wind is blowing athwart your face it has a way of getting in your mouth, and thus interfering with your conversation.

At first, when partaking of a highball, I had to put the ribbon up behind my ear, and for that reason wore it so most of the time, but now I can drink anything, except water and milk, without regard to the ribbon, and even without my glasses, for that matter.

If the ribbon is free to fly about, care must be used when smoking a cigar. I once burned off a ribbon in a second when it chanced to light on the burning end of a cigar. At first the beginner

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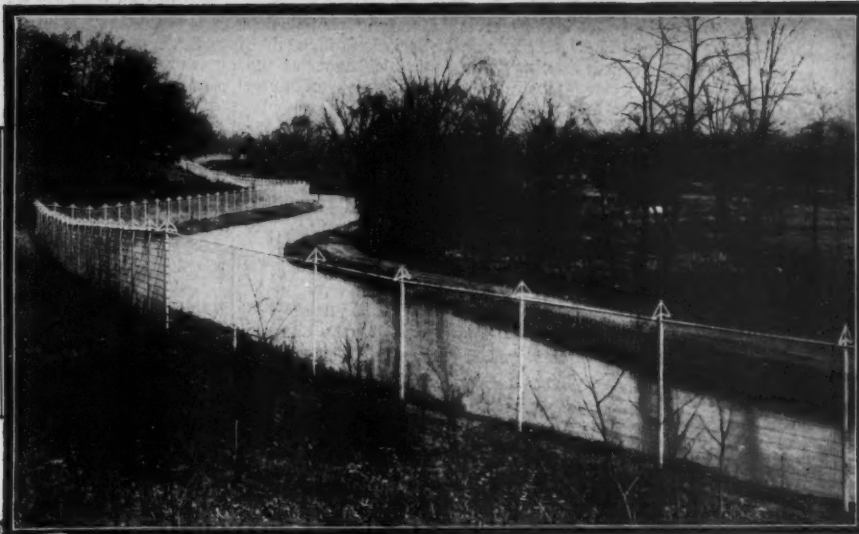
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**"Monroe" Refrigerator**

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Tested and approved by  
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will find that he often will catch the ribbon on the buttons of his right coat-sleeve. Then his glasses will be jerked off, and he will lose his dignity and his temper at the same time, to the unholy joy of those who chance to see him.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages I have pointed out, I believe the man who once wears a glasses-ribbon will continue to do so, except, perhaps, if he buys a pair of those so-called library-glasses and goes about looking like Horace Walpole.

#### MILLIONS IN IT!

THE path to fortune is paved with good inventions, apparently. The recipe for piling up a million dollars is absurdly simple. Simply invent something that about nine-tenths of the people in the country want and need, and name your price. There are many things of insignificant size and apparently little importance, in which there are fame and fortune for the inventor. Somebody invented the small wire-fastener that holds pamphlets and magazines together, and some one invented the machine that stitches them faster than the eye can follow. Whether those somebodies are millionaires or not is not known, but assuredly there were "millions in it" for some one who gave the publishers a bookbinder without which they could hardly get along now. That there are many other little notions of this sort, waiting for some one to think them into existence, is shown in the following list of twelve much-needed inventions, given offhand by an after-dinner speaker in New York recently:

1. A cheap automobile-fuel.
2. The perfect tire.
3. The perfect fountain pen and ink-well.
4. A shoe that needs no laces or buttons.
5. A quick-fitting corset needing no laces.
6. A moth-proof wardrobe without odor.
7. An automatic rug-beater.
8. A window-screen that will roll up like a shade.
9. A window-shade bracket that will not damage the woodwork.
10. A collar that looks right and needs no fiddle button.
11. A bottle for applying iodine and removing the stain simultaneously.
12. A means of popularizing carrot-chips.

There are good ideas in the list, remarks the *New York Press*, but also many flaws. These, it proceeds to point out, suggesting other means to millions:

Is the Congress shoe so soon forgotten? Colorless iodine is not at all a rarity, nor is it expensive. Why a rug-beater in the day of the vacuum cleaner? As for the easily donned corset, the man who invents an article of dress for woman whose only recommendation is that it saves trouble is a fool for his pains.

Here are a few substitute suggestions which we commend to rising young Edisons:

1. A corset which is twice as much trouble, but guaranteed to make the dowager look as if she weighed 125 pounds.
2. A shoe which makes a "D" foot

look like an "AAA," no matter if it takes two maids half an hour to put it on.

3. A device to turn the pages of a newspaper and hold it comfortably while one clings to a Subway strap.

4. An envelop which makes it impossible to forget to mail a letter.

5. A system which makes it easy to get nineteen nickels from a Subway ticket-booth ledge before the ninety-three persons behind begin to growl.

6. A false superstructure which will make the most popular brand of jitney bus look like a \$5,000 motor-car—

But why enumerate twelve ways to make a million when the man that will devise any one of these can make twelve millions, and the lucky inventor of the last twelve times twelve millions?

#### WHAT IS PATIENCE WORTH?

IT is difficult not to take "Patience Worth" seriously. Quotations from her writings in the newspapers have been brief and fleeting, but even these scattered specimens have indicated a wit, wisdom, and grace of phrase that would be distinctive in any flesh-and-blood writer of to-day. Yet it is asserted that Patience Worth is an unbodied writer of from three to four hundred years ago, who writes to-day through the media of a ouija-board and a circle of quite human and not at all mystical people of St. Louis, Mo. The first adjective one applies to this story is "impossible," and no doubt the hard-headed investigators of such things would provide a complete explanation with little trouble, but to her "circle" the amusing part of this is that she is there, after all, and can not be gainsaid. No mystery is made about her. Those through whom she writes regard her as an interesting and amusing phenomenon, but they do not court publicity, and do not "exhibit" Patience, save to their own friends. There is no hocus-pocus. There are no dim lights, trances, ambiguous and riddlesome "messages." Patience Worth sayings and writings are sometimes quite involved, but only a little thinking is needed to read through the confusing idioms and see the plain statement behind. She enters into conversation, wittily and wisely. She submits to interrogation by chance "investigators" who may have been invited to be present, but the questioning must be respectful and intelligent, or she has no patience with it. On one occasion one present asked her if she were beautiful in her earthly existence. "'Tis a piddle he putteth," she remarked, acridly. A skimming of her voluminous communications, edited by Caspar S. Yost, literary editor of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* and editor of *The Unpopular Review*, is published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. Here the story of the first "appearance" of Patience Worth is told as follows:

Nearly three years ago Mrs. John H. Curran, of St. Louis, and a woman friend were amusing themselves at a ouija-board,

# TO RIDE IN THE CADILLAC IS TO REVISE YOUR IDEAS OF WHAT CONSTITUTES LUXURIOUS MOTORING

**B**ETWEEN two cars, even of excellent riding qualities, you may be able to observe certain slight or indifferent distinctions.

But you will recognize that the difference between the smoothest, steadiest car you have ever known, and the eight-cylinder Cadillac, is not merely slight or indefinite.

It is impressively brought home to you that you must reject your previous ideals and that you must adopt new standards of what constitutes real motoring luxury.

Before you have ridden a mile in the Cadillac, you find that the qualities which you have most desired in a motor car have been developed to a point that is absolutely new to you.

You discover—immediately the car glides into motion,—that the quality of quietness has been given a new significance.

You find that neither the engine nor any other part of the marvelously efficient mechanism intrudes itself upon you.

You relax into forgetfulness of the means by which you are carried forward.

You find that you are traveling more continuously on direct drive than you had thought possible in any car.

Pick-up, from a snail's pace to express train speed, is accomplished with so little effort that it is scarcely apparent.

Hills which, before, had compelled a car to strain and labor, seem almost to subside into a level roadway—so easily, so quietly and with so little exertion does the Cadillac surmount them.

Fatigue and exhaustion, which may have characterized your journeys in the past, are replaced by a sense of intense exhilaration and keen enjoyment.

The most enthusiastic Cadillac admirers are those whose motor car experience has been most extended.

*There have been no exceptions to the astonishment and delight of those who have ridden in this unusual car.*

The handling and control are so easy; the springs and the deep, soft upholstery are so yielding; the smoothness, the quietness, the activity and the flexibility are so delightfully soothing; there is such a sense of velvet softness in every movement of the car, that you cannot resist its supreme charm.

And so your experience with the Cadillac, resolves itself into something even broader than complete satisfaction.

It carries with it the gratifying sense of owning something different and something superior—a car which surpasses ordinary standards and deepens and intensifies the enjoyment of every phase of motoring.





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**T**HERE are millions of happy children — like this little girl with the little curl — bright-eyed and eager for Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes and good top milk, a little at a time, poured in at the side of the bowl.

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Little folks recognize the delicious oven-flavor of Kellogg's — the original. Their knowing little appetites are responsible for the constantly increasing popularity of Kellogg's — everywhere.

*W. K. Kellogg*



when suddenly the following words spelled themselves out:

"Many moons ago, I lived. Again I come. Patience Worth my name."

The women gazed, round-eyed, at each other, and the board continued:

"Wait. I would speak with thee. If thou shalt live, then so shall I. I make my bread by thy hearth. Good friends, let us be merrie. The time for work is past. Let the tabbie drowse and blink her wisdom to the fire-log."

"How quaint that is!" one of the women exclaimed.

"Good mother wisdom is too harsh for thee," said the board, "and thou shouldst love her only as a foster-mother."

Thus began an intimate association with "Patience Worth" that still continues, and a series of communications that in intellectual vigor and literary quality are virtually without precedent in the scant imaginative literature quoted in the chronicles of Psychological Research.

As Mr. Yost adds, in his article on the book in *The Unpopular Review* for January-March, 1916:

These records have accumulated until they have filled five volumes of large typewritten pages. Two of the volumes consist of conversations, short poems, allegories, and other minor matter; one contains a long medieval drama, "Red-wing"; another, a medieval tale, "Telka"; and one, the part so far delivered of "A Sorry Tale," which relates in Biblical language the biography of the impenitent thief on the cross. Very little of this matter is the frequent trash of involuntary writing. Nearly all of it is to be taken seriously as literature. Much of it is literature of a high order. Authorities are always shy, and wisely so, of publicly indorsing questionable matters: so we are not yet free to quote some conclusive confirmation of this opinion which has come to us.

The ouija-board is doubtless known to most readers. It is a rectangular piece of board the size of the top of a small sewing-table, on which are painted the letters of the alphabet in two concentric arcs. These letters are pointed out, when some one is "speaking" through the board, by the felt-tipped front leg of a little three-legged stool, on the top of which rest the finger-tips of two people. "Patience" speaks only when Mrs. Curran is one of the two manipulating the board, and refuses to speak through any other medium. Just why she should choose Mrs. Curran does not appear, for the latter has never been a psychic, nor a writer either. She is described as "a young woman of nervous temperament, bright, vivacious, ready of speech," who "has a taste for literature, but has never attempted to write anything more ambitious than a personal letter." Patience herself is more difficult to describe. We quote from Mr. Yost's own characterization of her:

I speak of Patience as a person: for whatever she, or it, may be, the impression of a distinct personality is clear and definite, and it is, besides, more convenient so to

designate her. Patience now generally speaks an archaic tongue that is in general the English language of about the time of the Stuarts, but which contains elements of a usage still more remote, and, not rarely, word- and phrase-forms that seem never to have been used in English or in any English dialect. Almost all of her words, however, whether in conversation or in literary compositions, are of pure Anglo-Saxon-Norman origin. There is seldom a word of direct Latin or Greek parentage. Fully 95 per cent. of her works are in words of one or two syllables. Nearly all of the objects she refers to are things that existed in the seventeenth century or earlier. . . .

Only one who has tried to write in archaic English without committing anachronisms can realize its tremendous difficulty. We are so saturated with words and idioms of modern origin that it is almost impossible wholly to discard them, even when given every advantage of time and reflection. How much more difficult must it be then to use and maintain such language without an error in ordinary impromptu conversation, answering questions that could not have been expected, and flashing repartee that is entirely dependent upon the situation or remarks of a moment. Yet Patience does this with marvelous facility.

One of the most remarkable things about Patience is her keen wit, which is usually expressed in an epigram so thoroughly ancient in idiom that several moments' thought are required for its unraveling. One example is given, when a skeptical young doctor is present. We read:

As the ladies took the board, the doctor remarked:

"I hope Patience Worth will come. I'd like to find out what her game is."

Patience was there and instantly responded:

"Dost, then, desire the plucking of another goose?"

DOCTOR—"Well, that's quick wit for you. Pretty hard to catch her."

PATIENCE—"The salt of to-day will not serve to catch the bird of to-morrow."

DOCTOR—"She'd better call herself the bird of yesterday. I wonder what kind of a mind she had, anyway?"

PATIENCE—"Dost crave to taste the sauce?"

DOCTOR—"She holds to her metaphor of the goose. I wish you'd ask her how she makes that little table move under your hands to spell the words."

PATIENCE—"A wise cook telleth not the brew."

DOCTOR—"Turn that board over and let me see what's under it."

This was done and after his inspection it was reversed.

PATIENCE—"Thee'll bump thy nose to look within the hopper."

DOCTOR—"Whew! She doesn't mind handing you one, does she?"

MRS. POLLARD—"That's Patience's way. She doesn't think we count for anything."

PATIENCE—"The bell-cow doth deem the good folk go to Sabbath-house from the ringing of her bell."

DOCTOR—"She evidently thinks we are a conceited lot. Well, I believe she'll agree with me that you can't get far in this world without a fair opinion of yourself."

PATIENCE—"So the donkey loveth his bray!"



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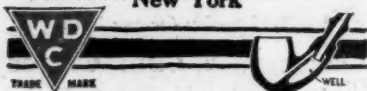
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THE DOCTOR'S WIFE—"You can draw her on all you please. I'm going to keep perfectly still."

PATIENCE—"Oh, e'en the mouse will have a nibble."

At this Mrs. Curran permits herself a remark that to Patience, who in truth holds herself as far superior to her "mediums," evidently has the ring in it of self-satisfaction. Quick the retort comes: "Didst ever see the brood-hen puff up with self-esteem when all her chicks go for a swim?" But so quick and so pat was it that the meaning was missed by those she address. She has spirit as well as wit, as we read further:

Foolish questions irritate her, and her most biting sarcasm is hurled at those who ask them, as often at Mrs. Curran as at any other. She has, in fact, all the characteristics of that familiar type of woman who has a strong mind, a sharp tongue, and a warm heart.

"I dress and baste thy fowl," she said once, "and thee wouldst have me eat for thee. If thou wouldst build the comb, then search thee for the honey."

"Oh, we know we are stupid," said one. "We admit it."

"Saw drip would build thy head and fill thy crannies," Patience went on, "yet ye feel smug in wisdom."

And again: "I card and weave and ye look a painful lot should I pass ye a bobbin to wind."

A request to repeat a doubtful line drew forth this exclamation: "Bother! I fain would sew thy seam, not do thy patching."

At another time she protested against a discussion that interrupted the delivery of a poem: "Who then doth hold the distaff from whence the thread doth wind? Thou art shutting 'twixt the woof and warp but to mar the weaving."

But it must not be understood that Patience is bad-tempered: a moment after such caustic exclamations she is likely to be talking quite genially or dictating the tenderest of poetry. She quite often, too, expresses affection for the family with which she has associated herself. At one time she said to Mrs. Curran, who had exprest impatience at some cryptic utterance of the board:

"Ah, weary, weary me, from trudging and tracking o'er the long road to thy heart! Wilt thou, then, not let me rest awhile therein?"

And again: "Should thee let thy fire to ember I fain would cast fresh faggots."

And at another time she said of Mrs. Curran: "She doth boil and seethe, and brew and taste, but I have a loving for the wench."

The Henry Holt Company give out a bit of Patience Worth publicity which may test the credulity of some skeptics. The story is that Patience was consulted about the details of "her" book one day in the publishers' office. The story of the "interview" is told by Alfred Harcourt, a member of the firm, who was present. We quote from the book-review page of the *New York Sun*:

He was sitting opposite Mrs. Curran at the ouija-board, as she, holding the counter which spells the words, finds the hands of

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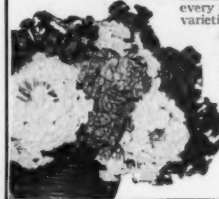
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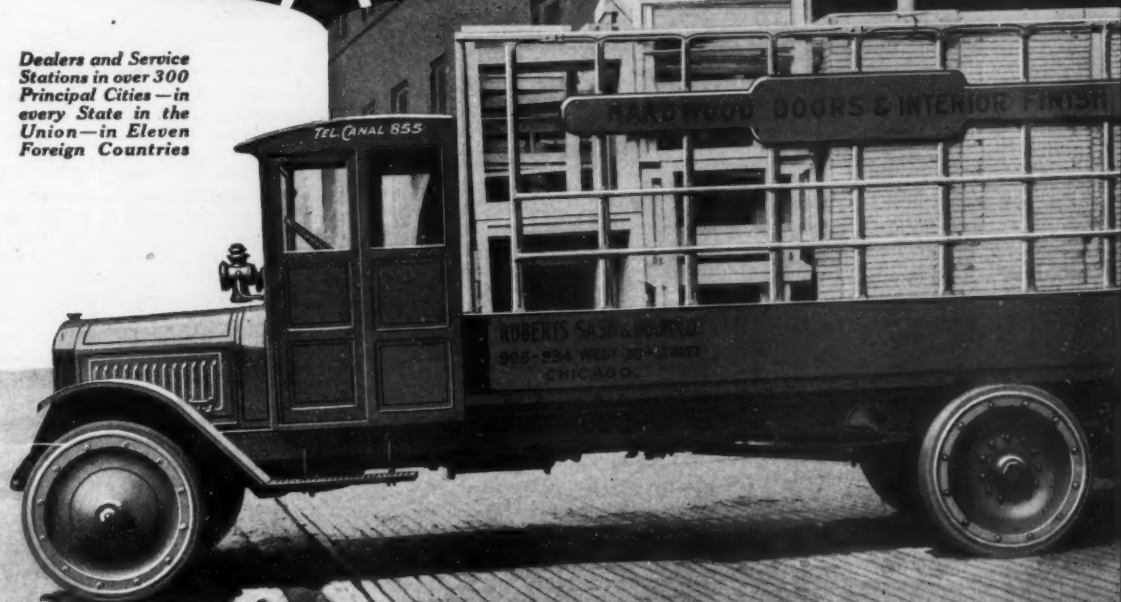
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**For Office and Factory**

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a companion necessary as a counterweight to prevent movement too rapid to be recorded.

"The pointer was moved so fast," he says, "that I got but vague impressions of the letters to which it pointed, but Mrs. Curran named them and pronounced each word as it was finished, and Mr. Curran took it all down in longhand.

"Mrs. Curran did not appear to be making any effort, but her face, which is generally very mobile, gradually took on an intense, fixed expression, and the eyes got a little out of focus. I asked her why she did not persistently try to substitute a pencil for the board. She said (I think that Patience told her) that there were so many habits connected with the pencil that Patience's influence on it could not be as complete as on the board."

Mr. Harcourt made some remark, wondering aloud if Patience knew who was sitting at the board. Patience herself answered quick as a flash—as Mr. Curran's record of the sitting shows:

"Yea. Here be a one who holdeth o' the grams (scales). Yea, he holdeth athin (within) his hand word, and doth to look unto the put o' these words, and doth to set him up then a pot o' brew and set ahotted till the brew doth to smell it at afnished and areaded for the eat o' hungered. Then doth he to taste thereof and wag him 'yea' or 'nay.'"

The members of the office present were amused at this description of Mr. Harcourt's work in testing manuscript—of which, by the way, Mrs. Curran knew nothing.

Mr. Harcourt asked, then, if Patience would be interested in what color Mr. Yost's book about her should be bound. Patience said:

"Yea, I be! 'Tis Lady Lisa's colors. 'Tis blue and gold."

This referred to a character in one of Patience's plays, "The Fool and the Lady," in which the fool said: "Her colors—blue, Tonio, and gold, the heaven's garb."

Mr. Harcourt then asked her what device she would like to have on the cover.

Patience said: "'Tis a sunrise."

He told her he himself had thought of a possible design.

"Set thee a word o' it," she replied.

"I had thought of a brazier," Mr. Harcourt told her, "with a rising cloud of smoke trailing into a question-mark."

"This a-be a goodly put," she agreed. "Yea, brother, but 'tis smoke that soon doth vanish, and 'tis sun that ever riseth."

Then Mr. Harcourt, inadvertently and without malice, asked what she thought of having Mrs. Curran's picture in the book.

"Think ye that I be awish o' flesh?" replied Patience. "She be but the pot."

They then discuss whether or not more publicity-matter should be given out before Mr. Yost's explanatory book was ready.

"'Tis a wise man," suggested Patience sagely, "who doth set ashut his sacks o' grain till he doth reach the mart."

Here is another sort of Patience Worth evidence. Mrs. John H. Curran, we are assured, never essayed independently any more ambitious literary creation than an ordinary letter. Then what of Patience Worth's poetry? There is reminiscence of Omar and Fitzgerald in the first line of one of her prose-poems—"Shall I arise and

# A Brilliant Mind In a Half Alive Body

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**A**RE you one of the millions of men and women who possess the mental characteristics of success, but who are practically being drowned by long hours and small pay on account of a sickly body?

Perhaps your body is not sickly. Perhaps you think you are 100% energetic and vigorous. Yet every day you see men who are twice as successful, twice as happy, twice as healthy as you are! You KNOW you could double or treble your income if you only had their kind of physical perfection to give your brain the POWER it needs to carry you to your goal.

Not one person in a thousand has the use of more than a fraction of the latent energy which lies within. All because their bodies refuse to do their work of supplying the forces back of their brain.

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Man is made up of billions of cells. Upon the activity of these cells depends his physical, as well as mental, health.

When the body is sickly—when you are listless and lacking in energy, when your work seems like a tax instead of a pleasure—you must look to your cells for relief.

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Swoboda, the world's greatest builder of men, has discovered a remarkable system of rejuvenating the cells, and the results are nothing short of marvellous.

Sickly men and women become infused with the health and vitality of an athlete—worn out, old bodies become as active as youngsters in their teens. The heart, lungs, kidneys, liver and stomach resume their normal functions almost overnight.

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know thee, brother, when like a bubble I am blown into Eternity from this pipe of clay?" Here is the most celebrated poem of those preserved. More than one critic has said plainly and clearly that, Patience Worth or no Patience Worth, these lines have in them the quality of a greatness seldom realized:

Ah, God, I have drunk unto the dregs,  
And flung the cup at thee!  
The dust of crumbled righteousness  
Hath dried and soaked unto itself  
E'en the drop I spilled to Bacchus,  
Whilst thou, all-patient,  
Sendest purple vintage for a later harvest.

The following is described as one of the most characteristic of her shorter compositions. Certainly it is a disarming bit of evidence to him who would prove Patience a fabricated individual, made up to fool the credulous public. Tricksters do not often write the equal of this spinning-song and lullaby:

Strumm, strumm!

Ah, wee one:

Croon unto the tendrill tipped with sungilt  
Nodding thee from o'er the doorsill there.

Strumm, strumm!

My wheel shall sing to thee.

I pull the flax as golden as thy curl,  
And sing me of the blossoms blue,  
Their promise, like thine eyes to me.

Strumm, strumm!

'Tis such a merry tale I spinn.

Ah, wee one, croon unto the honey bee  
Who diggeth at the rose's heart.

Strumm, strumm!

My wheel shall sing to thee.

Heart-blossom mine. The sunny morn  
Doth hum with lovelilt, dear,  
I fain would leave my spinning  
To the spider climbing there,  
And bruise thee, blossom, to my breast.

Strumm, strumm!

What fancies I do weave!

Thy dimpled hand doth flutter, dear,  
Like a petal cast adrift  
Upon the breeze.

Strumm, strumm!

'Tis faulty spinning, dear.

A cradle built of thornwood,  
A nest for thee, my bird,  
I hear thy crooning, wee one,  
And ah, this fluttering heart.

Strumm, strumm!

How ruthlessly I spinn!

My wheel doth wirr an empty song, my dear,  
For tendrill nodding yonder  
Doth nod in vain, my dear;  
And honey-bee would tarry not  
For thee; and thornwood cradle swayeth  
Only to the loving of the wind!

Strumm, strumm!

My wheel still sings to thee,

Thou birdling of my fancy's realm!

Strumm, strumm!

An empty dream, my dear!

The sun doth shine, my bird;  
Or, should he fall, he shineth here  
Within my heart for thee!

Strumm, strumm!

My wheel still sings to thee!

### AN AFRO-AMERICAN "OTHELLO"

STATISTICIANS figure out that on April 24 more productions of Shakespeare, or dramatic works based on Shakespeare's writings, were given in New York City than any other community had ever witnessed before in one day. These ranged from Sir Beerbohm Tree's tremendous spectacle of "Henry VIII." to amateur Shakespeariana given by children. Just where in the scale should be placed the production of "Othello" by the Elite Amusement Corporation, otherwise known as "The Negro Lovers of Shakespeare," is not easy to decide. We are assured by a well-disposed dramatic critic on the New York *Tribune* that the acting of these players was exceptional, and that they were, "on the whole, astonishingly capable for persons who had never acted before in their lives; and the performance, considering the difficulties that faced the actors, needed little charity on the part of the critic." The writer adds:

With the exception of *Brabantio's* temporary stage-fright in the first act, the actors gave their lines without a slip. In spite of the fact that the players are amateurs, the "Othello" they presented was by no means an amateur performance, and there were moments, such as the drinking-scene in the second act and one of *Othello's* long speeches in the fourth, when even the most supercilious critic would have forgotten to find fault.

The production is a distinct achievement of the colored race, and if Harlem can only cultivate a taste for Shakespeare during the two weeks that it will run, the ambition of the courageous Mr. Wright, who has gathered together and trained the cast, will be fulfilled. He will be able to play *Othello* at the head of his own company in an extended tour through the cities where there are theaters for the colored race.

But in spite of all this, the performance was not wholly a serious affair. To the actors it undoubtedly was, but there was the audience to consider. Unfortunately, Mr. Wright had not had the opportunity to train them as thoroughly as he had his company. "It was the audience that failed to live up to Shakespeare," we are told. The result was ludicrous in many ways, as the critic relates:

Most of them, having never seen or read the play, had very little idea of what it was all about, and they were only too ready to giggle when they should have wept.

Edward Wright, as *Othello*, was formidable enough in appearance to hold his audience until the fatal bedroom-scene in the last act, but John H. Ramsey had seen fit to adorn his *Iago* with a fuzzy wig with long, curling locks and an absurd mustache. From behind, the effect was rather like the flapping ears of a Newfoundland dog. Naturally, it was too much for the gravity of the audience, who mistook him at the outset for the comedian.

*Iago's* rather humorous appearance and the quavering voice of a ravishing *Desdemona* added just enough of comedy to spoil the serious scenes. The audience,

I've got it!



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which had grown up on the vaudeville shows produced at the Lafayette before it took its present fling into the legitimate, could hardly be blamed for thinking that the bloody fight between *Cassio* and *Roderigo* was something to laugh at, for the both of them died as nobly as they could they were obviously unaccustomed to it.

When *Desdemona* lay in her four-poster waiting to be murdered by her liege lord the scene struck the audience somehow as irresistibly funny. Shakespeare was given to punning even in his most tragic scenes, but on this occasion, when *Othello* remarked, in a voice that would have awakened anybody else but the lady who was waiting to be strangled, "Put out the light! Put out the light! I'll put out your light!" the yell that greeted this simple jest would have shamed an Elizabethan audience.

During the rest of that act the unfortunate actor was unable to say anything that did not cause an eruption of laughter from the balcony, and the confusion was increased by the hisses and shouts of "Shut up!" that ran through the rest of the house.

*Emilia* saved the situation, and for the first time in the history of "*Othello*" ran away with the act. When she entered the bedchamber after the murder of her mistress the actress rose to an emotional height that would have gained in any sophisticated Broadway theater the same thunderous applause that greeted her speech here.

#### FALLING GOLF-BALLS

"IT must be some sort of a game," remarked the dear old lady, as she came in from her first walk across the golf-course, with quite a collection of little hard-rubber balls in her work-bag. The frantic golfers whom she had quite innocently left behind her on the links were each out of pocket the price of a golf-ball—and the high cost of golf-balls is a topic that they have discussed with violence on many occasions already. But there is balm in Golfdom. The dear old lady will know better next time, and the price of golf-balls is falling. It is not certain yet, the Indianapolis *News* admits, just how far the price will fall, or whether the effect of war-times will not send it flying again, but the golfer can afford to be decidedly optimistic about it. As we read:

Relief is in prospect because the seventeen-year-old Haskell golf-ball patent has expired. In the future, manufacturers will not be compelled to pay royalty to the owners of the patents, and rubber-cored balls can be manufactured at less cost. At the same time, the domestic market is now open to English ball-makers, who, in the past, have been kept out of the field by the operation of the Haskell patent—they could not afford to pay a royalty in addition to other costs of marketing here, and sell for lower prices.

Domestic makers and dealers may not be able to maintain prices. Golf, just now, is not being very widely or generally played in the British Isles, and manufacturers there, since the patent is no longer in force, may be depended upon to look to America for markets for their product.

This, so golfers say, is bound to bring about reductions sooner or later, and, with the golf-balls cheaper, the number of players is expected to increase. But—there is the rub! The more players, the greater the demand, and, the greater the demand, the stiffer the prices.

Still, golfers are not dismayed. Each year sees more and more players. Locally, the season is well under way—not officially "opened," to be sure, but in progress none the less. Links, both public and private, have multiplied in Indianapolis and its vicinity, but even now they are crowded and more are needed. Thus does the ancient and honorable pastime hold its old friends and make new ones. Once a man sends the white sphere singing down the course for a straight, far, fair drive, he is lost. Golf has him—he is helpless and happy.

#### THE YOUNG IDEA MISSES FIRE

OLD-FASHIONED methods of schooling are often boomerangs that fly back upon the schoolmaster at examination-time. Readers can perhaps recall the teacher who demanded a verbatim account of the Boston Tea-Party or the chief characteristics of Brazil, as these appeared in the text-books. Memory is prentice to reason, but a sorry master-workman when reason is on a holiday. Eighth-grade students in rural schools in a certain section of Kansas were recently called upon to give a short account of *Rip Van Winkle*, telling where he lived and who he was. Here was a character from a story, and if a child can remember anything that he does not understand it should be fiction. But the answers disclosed only weary vagueness in the pupils' minds. The one answer that really showed a definite mental impress, says the Kansas City *Star*, was that of the child who spoke of poor *Rip* as a "queer old guy." By others he was called a German, an Irishman, a Frenchman, a Russian, and, with unhyphenated neutrality, "an American." As for the scene of the famous game of bowls, it was variously designated as the Appalachian Range, the Rocky Mountains, the Ozarks, and the Alps.

In this same quiz two other questions were asked—to tell the story of the Prodigal Son, and to tell something about the burial of Moses. As we read:

These questions were stickers for many of the six hundred eighth-grade students in the Sedgwick County rural schools. Many strange answers were given and some were classical in their originality.

In answer to the question about the burial of Moses one lad wrote:

"There was no one at his funeral except himself and the angels. They buried him." "Moses didn't have any tombstone for years after his burial," wrote another. But the real classic among all the answers was this:

"The history of Moses in the Bible: It was on a still night when the rush of a train broke the silence and at daybreak he was buried at the foot of a mountain and let the dirt roll down on him."

Oh! don't you remember  
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"How did I find this out? I'll tell you!

"Last Tuesday night, my wife and I were at the Jones's. Jones had a new purchase—a phonograph—and he obviously wanted to play it for us. We stood him off until after the last rubber, and then he was no longer to be denied. He simply went and got a record and started the machine.

"And then wife and I had the surprise of our lives. We never had cared very much for phonographs. Wife called them 'screechy.' Personally, I'm prejudiced against musical machines.

"But this phonograph was different. It wasn't screechy; it wasn't a mere machine.

"Oh! Don't you remember  
sweet Alice, Ben Bolt?"

"With the first notes, I sat upright in my chair. How did any such musical tones get into a phonograph? A full-throated, rich, human voice was singing the old, familiar words. It was beautiful. The very melody seemed glorified by the inspiring tones that voiced it.

"Come over here and sing this yourself!" said Jones.

"I went to him not to sing, but to see what the slender tube terminating in a handle, which he had drawn from

that wonderful phonograph, could be. It looked interesting.

"Hold this in your hands!" said Jones. "Move the handle in to make the music louder; draw it out to make it softer." Then he started the record again.

"At first I hardly dared to move the little device in my hands. Presently, however, I gained confidence. As the notes swelled forth and softly died away in answer to my will, I became bolder. I began to feel the music.

"It was wonderful! Do you remember how in Du Maurier's famous story, the hypnotist—Svengali—used Trilby's glorious voice to express his feeling?

"I was doing the same. I was using a splendid voice—I know not whose—to sing with. And as I sang the old, old song, and fairly trembled with the depth of the emotion I was voicing, the fact that I was—must be—a natural musician dawned upon me. And with it came a glimpse of the glorious possibilities opened to me by this great new phonograph.

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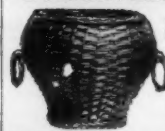
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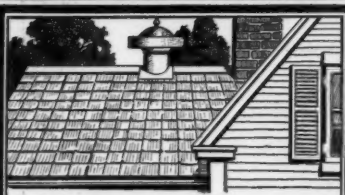
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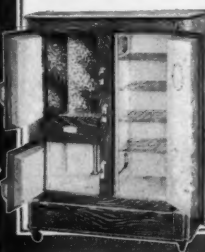
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Two of the answers to the Prodigal-Son question were:

"The Prodigal Son went away from home and after a while he came back and said: 'Father, thou art a sinner.'"

"While he was yet a great way off his father came to meet him and fell on his dirty neck and kissed him."

### "G. B. S." WRITES A NOVEL

IT is thirty-three years since George Bernard Shaw last turned his quill to novel-writing. He has spent most of his time in the last three decades in his pseudo-philosophical laboratory, dissecting paradoxes, becoming skilled in inventing new blends of sophism and verity, and creating synthetical people who, skipping lightly through the lines of his plays, express reality in unreal terms. In all this he has been as earnest about his own work as he has been delicately satirical. Mr. Shaw has the true characteristic of his countrymen, of being deeply embarrassed when taken by others as seriously as he takes himself, and very angry when he is not. It was only to be expected that Arnold Bennett's words would prick him to instant action. Mr. Bennett, who is inclined to be even more analytical than Mr. Shaw, is synthetical in his writing, and who writes novels of great length and several volumes, and few plays, made the rather meaning remark that "one reason why a play is easier to write than a novel is that a play is shorter than a novel." After the first snort of wrath, Mr. Shaw characterizes this as "novelists' bluff," and prepares a counter-attack. He can not resist the remark that "so is the Bible shorter than the London Directory," but further than this refuses to involve himself in an argument. Instead—"I will just take one of the shortest, most intense, and most famous scenes in English dramatic literature and rewrite it as a chapter of a novel in the style of my friends Bennett and Wells and Galsworthy when they are too lazy to write plays." Thus it is that we have that remarkable addition to English literature, the last chapter of "Macbeth," by George Bernard Shaw in collaboration with William Shakespeare.

The chapter opens in a characteristically Bennett - Wells - Galsworthy style. With the opening words, "He was to fail, after all, then . . ." we find ourselves instantly back in the B.-W.-G. atmosphere—that atmosphere of the overheated study heavy with incense of introspection. But with the second paragraph our senses are alert to a new and fresher *flatus*. Here is a *Macbeth* who is a little bored with killing his friends—"Duncan, Banquo, the Macduff people." He listens sadly to the singing of the birds, and reflects that he had never told *Gruach* (*Lady Macbeth*) that his real reason for killing *Banquo* was because the latter "had given himself

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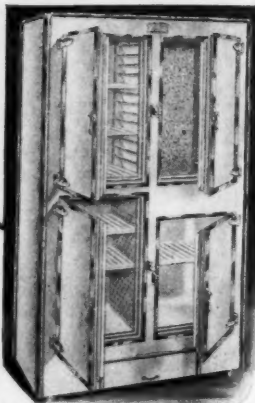


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moral airs." He harkens fretfully to the cooing of the pigeons and ponders dully why it is that "he, who rather enjoyed killing other people, should feel an intense repugnance to kill himself!" There are pages of introspection and wandering reflection, finally interrupted, or, at least, checked, by a scraping sound. It is Macduff sharpening his claymore on the flagstones. Several more paragraphs of mental groping bring *Macbeth* to the verge of conflict. The first onslaught favors him, and the two retire to opposite sides of the stage—no, rather, of the courtyard—to discuss the matter of *Macbeth's* supposed invulnerability. A story, or even a last chapter, in the B.-W.-G. style can not be quoted freely within the limited space of these columns, but from this point to the end is enough to give a suggestion of the whole. We begin with *Macduff's* reply to his opponent's boast. The story is copyrighted by the Star Company, and appears in the *New York American*, among other publications. We read:

*Macbeth* was not left long in doubt. He stood petrified while a tale poured from *Macduff's* lips such as had never before blasted the ears of mortal man. It can not be repeated here—there is such a thing as the library censorship. Let it suffice that it was a tale of the rude but efficient obstetric surgery of those ancient times, and that it established, beyond all question, the fact that *Macduff* had never been born.

After that, *Macbeth* felt that he simply could not fight with him. It was not that he was afraid, even now. Nor was it that he was utterly disgusted at the way the witches had let him down again. He just could not bring himself to hack at a man who was not natural. It was like trying to eat a cat. He flatly refused further combat.

Of course, *Macduff* called him coward. He did not mind that so much; for he had given his proofs, and nobody would believe *Macduff*; nor, indeed, would any reasonable man expect him to fight an unborn adversary. But *Macduff* hinted at unbearable things. At defeat, disgrace, the pillory, even.

A surge of wrath went through *Macbeth*. He was, above all things, a country gentleman; and that another country gentleman should move his timber without acquiring any rights infuriated him. He became reckless. Birnam Wood—his wood—had been taken to Dunsinane! Was that a thing he could be expected to stand?

What tho *Macduff* had not been properly born? Was it not all the more likely that he had a weak constitution and could not stick it out if he were prest hard in the fight? Anyhow, *Macbeth* would try. He braced himself, grasped his claymore powerfully, thrust his shield under the chin of his adversary, and cried, "Lay on, *Macduff*!"

He could not have chosen a more unfortunate form of defiance. When the news had come to *Macduff* of the slaughter of his wife and boy, he had astonished the messenger by exclaiming: "What! All my pretty chickens and their dam at one fell swoop!" Accustomed from his earliest

youth to deal with horses, he knew hardly anything of poultry, which was a woman's business. When he used the word "dam," properly applicable only to a mare, in referring to a hen, *Malcolm*, tho [deeply moved by his distress, had a narrow escape from a fit of hysterics; for the innocent blunder gave him an impulse to untimely laughter.

The story had been repeated; and something of it had come to *Macduff's* ears. He was a highly strung man, exquisitely sensitive to ridicule. Since that time, the slightest allusion to chickens had driven him to transports of fury. At the words, "Lay on!" he saw red. *Macbeth*, from the instant those fatal words passed his lips, had not a dog's chance.

In any case, he would not have been ready to meet a sudden attack. All his life he had been subject to a strange discursiveness which sent his mind wandering to the landscape, and to the fauna and flora of the district, at the most exciting crises of his fate.

When he meant to tell *Gruach* that he had arranged to have *Banquo* killed, he had said to her, instead: "Light thickens; and the crow makes wing to the rooky wood." And his attention had strayed to the wood-pigeon when *Macduff's* yell of fury split his ears, and, at the same moment, he felt his foe's teeth close through his nose and his foe's dirk drive through his ribs.

When *Malcolm* arrived, there was little left of *Macbeth* but a pile of mince. *Macduff* was panting.

"That will teach him," he said, and stooped, exsufflicate.

They laid *Macbeth* beside *Gruach* in God's quiet acre in the little churchyard of Dunsinane. *Malcolm* erected a handsome tomb there, for the credit of the institution of kingship; and the epitaph, all things considered, was not unhandsome. There was no reproach in it, no vain bitterness. It said that he had "succeeded *Duncan*."

The birds are still singing on Dunsinane. The wood-pigeon still coos about the coos; and *Malcolm* takes them frankly and generously. It is not for us to judge him, or to judge *Macbeth*. *Macbeth* was born before his time. Men call him a villain; but had the press existed in his time, a very trifling pecuniary sacrifice on his part would have made a hero of him. And, to do him justice, he was never stingy.

Well! Well!

And then there is the Shavian post-script, that grimaces simultaneously at the B.-W.-G. novel, the B.-W.-G. play, the Shaw play, and Shaw himself. It expresses first a sigh of satisfaction:

There! That is what is called novel-writing! I raise no idle question as to whether it is easy or not. But that sort of thing I can write by the hundred thousand words on my head. I believe that, if I turned my attention to mechanics for a month or two, I could make a typewriter attachment that would do it, like the calculating attachment that has lately come into use. The odd thing is that people seem to like it. They swallow it in doses of three hundred pages at a time; and they are not at all keen on Shakespeare. Decidedly, when my faculties decay a little further, I shall go back to novel-



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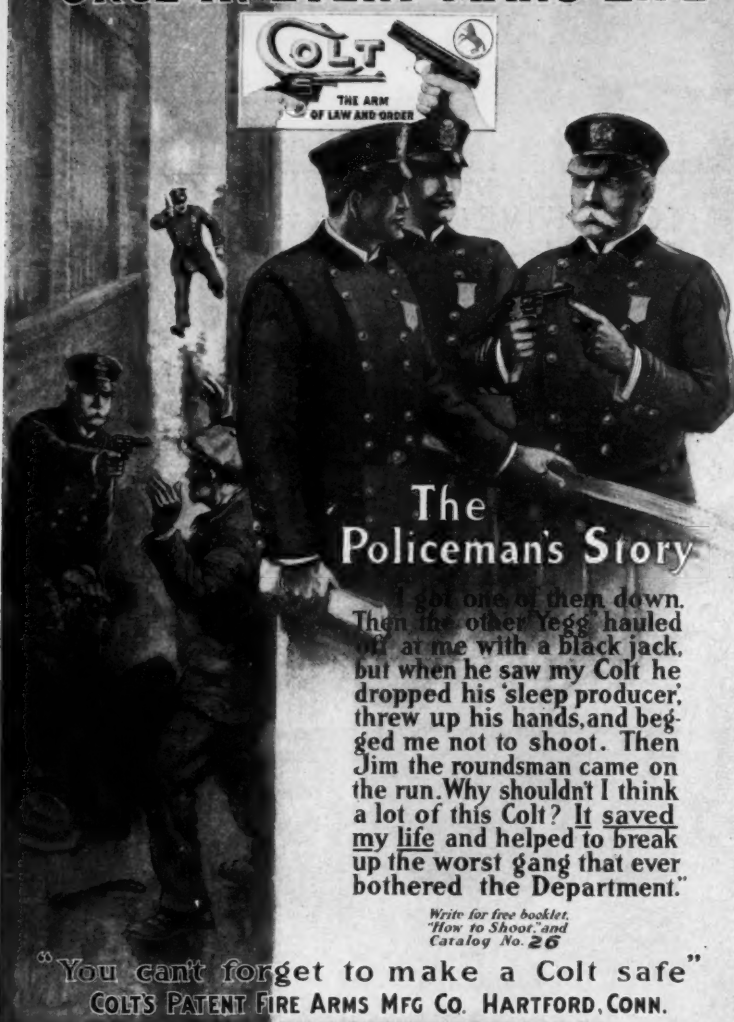
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**al-lay', 1 a-lé'; 2 é-lé', v. [AL-LAYED'; AL-LAY'ING.]**  
1. To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. 2. To lay to rest; pacify; calm. 3. To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [*< A-LAY' + AS, began, lay.*]

**SYN:** abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquillize. To *al-lay* is to lay to rest, quiet, or soothe that which is excited. To *al-lay* is to lighten a burden. We *al-lay* suffering by using means to soothe and tranquilize the sufferer; we *al-lay* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *al-lay* rage or panic; we *al-lay* poverty, but do not *al-lay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquillize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *al-lay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare *ALLEViate*.—**ANT:** agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.

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writing. And Arnold Bennett can go back to writing plays.

## A NOISY BEAUTY-CONTEST

NOT content with having Barnum and Bailey's circus in its midst, New York City recently held a Baby Show and a prize-contest for the most perfect baby. It may not seem at first thought that a decision on forty-four little pink citizens would start much of a row in a city of five million people, but wait. Think what a rumput was raised by a slighting remark about just one baby some time or other. Then try to realize what it means to say publicly that one certain baby is obviously a better baby than forty-three others. Pity the judges! A baby is the pride of the household—and more. He has cousins, aunts, uncles, second-cousins, great-aunts, and great-uncles, godmothers, godfathers, and all their various relatives reaching out unto the families fourth, fifth, and sixth removed. They have all been watchfully waiting for the truth to become known, namely, that their hopeful is New York's greatest, cleverest, best-tempered, most divinely formed baby. Of this they are proud, but, we fear, not too proud to fight. Then out comes the decision—the humiliating, imbecile decision, in the morning paper!

For news of the great uprising of the forty-three clans devoted to the avenging of insulted babyhood, we must wait for intelligence in the future, when the inevitable events have taken their course. For the present there is presented for our delectation by the New York *Sun* this amusing account of the Judgment of New York (not Paris, this time), on the final day of the contest:

From the standpoint of one not accustomed to observe forty-three babies all taking their afternoon tea at once, while the forty-fourth, dressed in his birthday clothes, hollered murder and down with the Government in the well-known baby vernacular, the prize-baby contest yesterday afternoon seemed something like a new form of amusement—say a dinner-party, a medical clinic, and a Chinese opera all in one.

But take it from that six-months-old edition of Jess Willard who thought he saw pansies, or something as strange to city kids, in the beard of the examining surgeon, and went after them with both fists and feet all at once, the party was a regular bang-up affair with more fun in it than a boxful of monkeys.

As for the others, however, it was hard to say whether they viewed the proceedings as something equivalent to a three-ring circus or the exhibition of a herd of pink elephants endowed with an uncontrollable desire to trample down and eat up every baby whose mother had the effrontery to enter it in a New York Better Baby Week prize-contest. It was hard to say, because at one moment they seemed to regard the affair as one of Mr. Daniels' sailors might regard a glass of beer, while at the next they launched

out on a set determination to start a regular labor-forum riot or know the reason why.

Any baby might be excused for objecting to the insertion into its mouth of a 2 by 4 scantling merely that an inquisitive surgeon could satisfy his curiosity about tonsils. And what grown person, let alone babies, wouldn't object to having his or her ribs tickled by a bearded stranger who had had the nerve to shout out the word "asymmetrical" to the clause regarding hands and arms?

As a matter of fact, that word "asymmetrical" caused more panic among the mothers than among the babies. Some of the babies simply disregarded it; others turned a pair of knowing eyes at the judge pronouncing sentence and gave him the merry ha! ha! right then and there just to show how much they cared about it. But there wasn't a mother who didn't draw a long face, some of them even losing color, when "asymmetrical" was marked up against her hopeful.

But in spite of "asymmetrical," the party must be judged a success. Each mother carried her baby away firm in the belief that it had beaten every other baby coming and going, and no doubt all will retain that belief even after the results of the contest are made known by the Board of Health. If lung-power had counted for anything, there is no doubt that all of them would be right, but the score-card makers decided that lung-power, being a 100 per cent. asset of all babies, should not be recorded.

#### UNDEFEATED LA FOLLETTE

NOT all Senators fit the pictures in the funny papers. The man there depicted, fat, soft-hatted, guileful in expression, and with pockets stuffed with special privileges, is largely a relic of bygone years. Still less does it fit some individuals—Robert Marion La Follette, for instance, who played a large part in purging the Senate of its former corporation representatives. In a recent article in the New York Tribune, United States Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe, who writes as one of authority on the subject of Wisconsin and its public men, gives several reasons why "The Little Giant" of Wisconsin is not the cartoon type of Senator. In the first place, he has no wealth to speak of. He makes money for himself and supports *La Follette's Weekly* to a large extent by his lectures. Then, he lives simply, tho' generously, without much "fuss and feathers," but usually with a house full of guests. He has been "on the firing-line" and has worked hard in public life ever since he was graduated from college thirty-seven years ago. His latest achievement has been to "come back" when many outside newspapers were already jubilantly shouting the news that he was down and out. "His State, it was said, was tired of him and the things for which he stood, while the halls of Congress would hear him no more." And then came the contradictory, and incidentally the true, report that he had after

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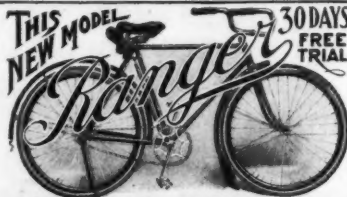
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all run far ahead of Governor Philipp in the State Presidential primaries and had fifteen of his delegates out of twenty-six elected. The personality of such a man is interesting. It is entertainingly and intimately revealed by Commissioner Howe in the article from which we quote in part as follows:

La Follette works hard. He broods over public questions until he sees through them. I have been at his house evening after evening, where others were expressing their views on some urgent public question upon which an immediate decision seemed to be necessary. Other members of the Senate were there. They were impatient at his silence. He said little, but listened much. Frequently the conference adjourned with no one the wiser as to his opinions than when the conference began.

La Follette thinks hard. His opinions mature slowly. He seems both to trust and, for the time being, distrust himself. At least, he trusts no one else to make up his mind, unless it is Mrs. La Follette, and no estimate of Senator La Follette is more than half correct that does not include the calm, clear-visioned opinions of his wife.

This is part of the process. The other part is books and official records. La Follette works when he is not brooding. He works like a hod-carrier. When the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill was dragging itself slowly along during the hot summer months of 1909, La Follette was studying schedules, reports, differences in production-costs. He was conferring with all sorts of men in whom he had confidence. A van was necessary to bring all the books from the Congressional Library that he consulted in the preparation of one speech alone.

Ultimately a decision is reached. It is his own. It may be long and voluminous, but it is complete. And if the premises upon which it is based are correct, it is mathematically sound. It may take hours to deliver it in the Senate, but the speech is accepted as something final on the subject. And because of his thoroughness and honesty his opinion is waited on not only by members of Congress, but by the country as well. And, despite the battles he has waged and the enmities he has incurred, there is no man in Congress who is more generally respected for his mental integrity and character. Whether loved or feared, La Follette is never despised. He is never ignored. And he is not suspected of dishonesty or disingenuousness.

The East has never liked La Follette. It has never understood him. Possibly that is because the East does not understand the West. But it is a safe assumption that the West never follows a man for long unless it understands him. He must speak their language; he must think their thoughts; he must have lived their daily lives, and understand their problems. And when a man meets these conditions the West follows him with an intimate, personal affection that does not exist between the people and their representatives in the East.

A Bargain.—"Sir," said the beggar, "will you give a pore old blind man er dime?"

"But," protested the citizen, "you can see out of one eye."

"Oh, well," rejoined the beggar, "make it a nickel then."—*Indianapolis Star.*

## SPICE OF LIFE

**Still Hope.**—"Is that young lady I saw you with the other day your wife or sister?"  
 "Er—I haven't asked her yet."—*Judge*.

**Fatal Error.**—"I thought you had given up burnt-wood art, dearie."  
 "Ferdinand, how can you be so heartless? This is a pie."—*Kansas City Journal*.

**Plenty of Room.**—"G. M. Sickles, M.D., has leased from Mrs. Arnold the vacant lot adjoining his residence and will begin operations in the spring."—*From the Watkins (N. Y.) Review*.

**Professional Secret.**—"Fine ladies, one hundred years ago, used to suffer from the vapors, a mythical malady."  
 "I'm still treating 'em under various scientific names," said the fashionable physician.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

**All Doomed.**—"There should be a national holiday called Junk Day, when every house, barn, shed, garage, etc., should be relieved of all its junk."  
 "That's right, old man, but do you realize how little there would be left of many a happy home?"—*New York Times*.

**Where?**—Perhaps the washerlady whose mystification over a suit of pajamas is recorded is a relative of her fellow crafts-woman new to our family who delivered the wash one day and said: "Say, does yer old man play in a band—or where does he wear them striped uniforms?"—*Boston Herald*.

**Might Lose Him.**—MANAGER—"Did you ask that new chap why he left his last job?"  
 FOREMAN—"No, gov'nor, I didn't. Supposin' 'e'd said 'murder,' an' like as not 'e might, what should we do then? It don't do to be too particular these days."—*Passing Show*.

**Quite Likely.**—MISTRESS—"Well, Jones, I hope we shall get more out of the garden this year. We had next to nothing last year."

JONES—"Ay—'twere they plaguey pheasants 'ad most on it last year."  
 MISTRESS—"If you ask me, I should say it was two-legged pheasants!"—*Punch*.

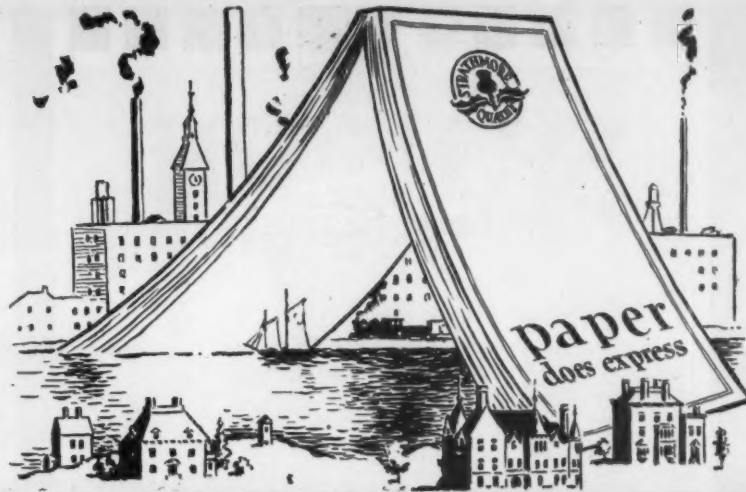
**Cruel.**—"Here's a scientific item of interest to us poets."

"What is it?"

"A professor has a theory that what we eat affects our literary output."

"I'm inclined to think so, too. You'd better stop eating so much fudge."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

**More Artful Evidence.**—BERLIN, April—There is no question that terrible damage was caused in London by the latest Zeppelin raid. The commander of the Zeppelin L-10 has brought back with him to Germany a sketch which he made while he was flying over the British metropolis. It clearly shows the houses of Parliament in flames and Sir Edward Grey running along Piccadilly with his coat-tails afire. The sketch has been warmly commended by art and military critics.—*New York Times*.



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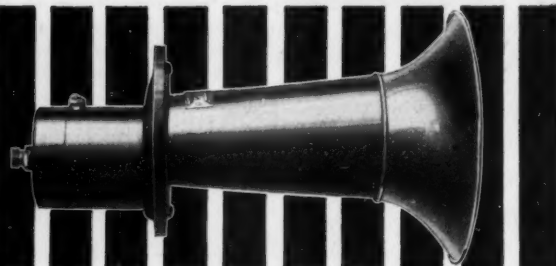
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—*Judge.*

**Thrift.**—**CRAWFORD**—"I hear that he's economizing."

**CRABSHAW**—"Yes; he doesn't buy anything now unless he can get it on credit."—*Life.*

**Not the Same.**—The Sedgwick *Pantagraph* observes that most women are called upon to love two men—the one who is home when company arrives and the one who is home the rest of the time.—*Kansas City Star.*

**Others Like Her.**—**PARSON**—"Do you, Liza, take Rastus for bettah or for wuss?"

**BRIDE**—"Well, if Ah got to tell the truth, pahson, Ah'm takin' him 'cause he's de fust man what eveh axed me."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Epicurean Dilemma.**—Miss Grace Taylor, the charming young hostess of Freedom, entertained most delightfully with a formal two-course dinner the other evening. Covers were laid for thirty-five and maple-sugar and pickles were served.—*Ohio State Journal.*

**How, Indeed?**—"There is a man who never says an unkind word about anybody."

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "I don't believe we should waste time with him. Admirable as his qualities may be, how could he be useful in a political campaign?"—*Washington Star.*

**Too Much.**—"Why must you always go out every time one of my women friends calls?"

"Well, my dear," responded her husband, "I am glad to meet your friends. But you must remember that I have heard the story of your Atlantic City trip about seventeen times now."—*Indianapolis Star.*

**Missed Her Chance.**—A little girl about six years old was visiting friends. During the course of the conversation one of them remarked:

"I hear you have a new little sister."

"Yes," answered the little girl, "just two weeks old."

"Did you want it to be a little girl?"

"No, I wanted it to be a boy," she replied, "but it came while I was at school."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

**Will She Stay Home Now?**—"WANTED—A refined, attractive, and well-educated woman, over thirty-five years old, on Sundays between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M., to act as companion to a married man whose wife spends most of her time on Sunday going to church. Compensation will be from \$10 to \$25 per day, based on qualifications. Very attractive surroundings, with servants, automobiles, boats, etc., at disposal—in fact, almost everything desired for pleasure and recreation. Address, Lonely Married Man, care *Gazette*."—*From the Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*



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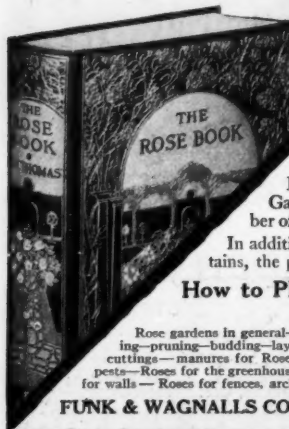


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## CURRENT EVENTS

### EUROPEAN WAR

#### IN THE WEST

April 19.—A strong counter-attack by the French in the Douaumont-Vaux sector, east of the Meuse, wins back ground lost in the recent German drives. In the St. Eloi district of the Ypres front the British lines are attacked at four points by the Germans, who gain several advance positions.

April 20.—A new and powerful German attack is delivered in the section immediately west of Vaux and southwest of Douaumont. On a front of 2,200 yards a footing is gained in the French trenches. Paris claims that French counter-attacks during the night drive out the Germans. The French make three small attacks in the Dead Man's Hill and Pepper Hill regions, with small gains noted. The Germans admit a French gain in the Caurettes Wood. A second counter-attack by the French on the west bank of the river at Dead Man's Hill also results in the recovery of lost ground. Heavy artillery engagements are reported southeast of Verdun.

April 21.—Paris reports three German night attacks in the Verdun region, one on Dead Man's Hill, winning temporary success; a second, north of the Caurettes Wood, completely repulsed; and the third, on the Vaux sector, checked by French artillery before the Germans could leave their positions.

Germany admits the reoccupation by the British of one-third of the trenches taken from them in the St. Eloi district on the 19th.

April 22.—Two determined German attacks are made between Dead Man's Hill and "Hill 304" to the west, but are reported repulsed by the heavy fire from the heights.

Paris declares that, up to date, the Germans have made use of 30 divisions of troops, amounting roughly to 450,000, in the Verdun struggle.

April 23.—Coincident with a French attack southeast of Haucourt and northwest of Caurettes Wood, French aviators raid German sources of communication behind the lines at this point.

April 24.—Germany closes the Swiss frontier, forbidding even the sending of mails across the border.

April 25.—The French take a space of woodland south of the Buttes Wood, as a result of a small offensive. The Germans attack Chapelotte, southeast of Badonvilliers in Lorraine, but are repulsed, Paris claims.

April 26.—The only German attack is in the Senones sector, in Lorraine, which is reported unsuccessful.

#### GENERAL

April 17.—Constantinople chronicles a battle at Beitissa, on the right bank of the Tigris, in which 4,000 British casualties are claimed.

April 18.—Complete British reports on the Turkish attack on the British Mesopotamian relief force on the 17th and 18th estimate the Turks at 10,000 in number, of whom 3,000 fall in the onslaught. Constantinople reports the British "repulsed and driven out."

April 19.—On the Austro-Italian front, in the sector between the Adige Valley and the Bocca di Brenta, activity on both sides is limited to artillery-firing, the Italian fire being concentrated on the forts of Luserna and Belvedere.

Rain and fog hinder operations on the Isonzo front.

On the northern tip of the Russian front Petrograd claims a repulse of the Germans above Smorgon and a Russian advance south of Olyka.

In the Caucasus the Turks are reported retreating from Trebizond along the shore of the Black Sea. On the front south of Bittis, the Turks are driven out of their mountain strongholds and some 200 prisoners taken.

Field-Marshal Baron Kolmar von der Goltz is reported dead of spotted fever at the headquarters of the Turkish Army in the Caucasus.

German and Austrian subjects in Roumania are summoned home by their Governments, on threat of confiscation of their property if the call is disobeyed.

April 20.—A large flotilla of transports arriving at Marseilles, France, brings Russian soldiers in large numbers to the support of the French line. It is supposed that this is the first of many monthly consignments of troops from Russia. The transports are understood to have made the 10,250-mile journey from Vladivostok.

The Germans claim the Russians are repulsed severely northwest of Dvinsk, near Garbunowka. Russia claims successes on the Riga front.

April 21.—The British Admiralty announces the sinking, off the north coast of Ireland, of a German auxiliary, which, in conjunction with a German submarine, was attempting to land arms in Ireland. Several prisoners are taken, and among them Sir Roger Casement, a strongly anti-British Irishman of considerable note.

French forces are landed at Argostoli, the principal town of the Greek island of Cephalonia, off the western coast of Greece.

April 22.—In a violent battle on the Carso front the Italians win 380 yards of Austrian trenches east of Selz.

In the Caucasus, Petrograd notes a Turkish readvance upon Trebizond, but declares that it is repulsed, as is also another Turkish attack at Harput.

From German East Africa General Smuts reports the Allied occupation of Los Kissdale on the 4th and 5th, Umugwe and Kothersheim on the 12th, and Scalanga on the 14th. The Germans have concentrated their forces in part at Kondoa and Iranghi. The rainy season severely handicaps both sides.

April 24.—Three Zeppelins raid Norfolk, England, dropping incendiary bombs. This is the first raid in 19 days.


April 25.—Riots are reported in Dublin, Ireland, in connection with the arrest of Sir Roger Casement. Telegraphic communications are cut, and it is understood that the rebels hold a large part of the city.

An early morning raid is made on the British seaport of Lowestoft simultaneously by a German battle-cruiser squadron, Zeppelins, and U-boats. The British authorities call the raid a failure, reporting four deaths and no damage, but admit that the Germans get away safely, and that one British aeroplane is lost.

Premier Asquith advises Parliament that unless 50,000 recruits come forward within the next four weeks and 15,000 each week thereafter, general compulsory service will be enforced in England.

A second consignment of Russian troops intended for the French front arrives in Marseilles.

April 26.—Rome states that the Austrian



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railways leading to the Italian front are being used exclusively to transport troops and war-material intended for a new offensive. Further Austrian attacks on the Carso plateau meet with repulse, it is claimed.

A German newspaper is quoted as authority for the statement that meat in Berlin is selling for seventy-five cents a pound, and is difficult to obtain at any price.

A third raid on England, made by Zeppelins on Kent, is reported, but no details are given.

**MEXICAN-BORDER WAR**

April 20.—Washington is advised that the Carranza authorities at Chihuahua are massing 1,500 troops in the vicinity of Parral, where the recent Carranzista attack on Major Thompson's small command took place.

Two thousand additional troops go in from Columbus, N. M., to reinforce General Pershing's command in Mexico.

April 21.—A further movement of Carranza troops in the direction of Parral is noted, where large bodies are reported to be concentrating to oppose further pursuit of Villa by the American contingent.

April 23.—Manuel Baca, a Villa lieutenant, is reported killed in an attack on the town of Santo Tomas, to which he and his band of fifteen bandits were driven by starvation. General Luiz Gutierrez announces that Pablo Lopez, leader of the band that massacred eighteen Americans at Santa Ysabel in January, is found wounded and dying in this neighborhood.

Reports indicate that the American forces are busied principally in consolidating various bases pending the outcome of the present international negotiations.

April 25.—Consul Letcher, at Chihuahua City, advises the State Department that Villa is in hiding in the mountains not sixty miles west of Satevo, where a force of American cavalry is stationed.

**GENERAL FOREIGN**

April 22.—More than 1,000 lives are lost when the Chinese transport *Hsin-Yu* crashes into the cruiser *Hai-Yung* in a thick fog.

April 25.—President Yuan Shih-Kai, of China, and a newly selected Cabinet meet for the first time formally. The new Government is stated to be especially intent on securing peaceful conditions in southern China. Considerable disturbance is reported in Shanghai, where the rebels attack the Government troops.

**DOMESTIC****WASHINGTON**

April 20.—A second demand is made by Ambassador von Bernstorff for the von Igle papers, also all photographs and duplicates made of them, and the release of von Igle, on the ground that the alleged conspirator is immune from arrest and that the papers are the property of the German Embassy.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs submits for approval to the Navy Department a rough draft of the new naval bill, in which provision is made for an increase of 15,000 men in the Navy and from 3,000 to 4,000 in the Marine Corps. Most of Secretary Daniels' suggestions for the equipment of Governmental plants are incorporated.

Ambassador von Bernstorff advises Secretary Lansing that Germany has at last

agreed to permit the shipment of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs to the United States.

April 21.—The Department of Commerce is informed by the Canadian Government that all vessels on the Great Lakes touching at Canadian ports will be searched and all sailors of enemy countries removed.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, presents to the President the grievance of Japan over the clauses of the pending immigration bill which class Japanese in with Hindus and other undesirable aliens and enact into law the present "gentlemen's agreement" between the two countries on the subject of Japanese immigration.

April 25.—Petitions are received from Filipino proprietors of agricultural holdings aggregating \$20,000,000, asking that the Jones Bill granting independence to the islands be defeated.

## GENERAL

April 20.—A sworn statement is made to the British authorities by Horst von der Goltz, arrested for conspiracy, implicating Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, as well as many others, in the plot to blow up the Welland Canal, and other less definite plans for embarrassing the Canadian Government from the shelter of the United States.

April 21.—It is reported that in recent target-practise at Guantanamo the Atlantic fleet broke all former records in exceeding the theoretical number of hits on targets, at distances from 5,000 to 11,000 yards greater than is usual in long-range target-practise.

April 22.—With more than 13,000 employees on strike at the East Pittsburg plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the labor-situation is further complicated by the strike of 24,000 coal-miners in this district.

April 26.—Further strikes in the Pittsburg district bring the total number of workers out of work to 120,000.

**Clever Bovine.**—"Harry Mahan has bought a cow and is now supplying his neighbors with milk and eggs," says a Kansas exchange. Would Mr. Mahan consider the sale of his extraordinary cow? —*Kansas City Star.*

## WARNING!

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## INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE

### WHAT WELL-KNOWN BONDS NOW YIELD

IN order to present a showing of bonds as related to present market conditions, Dow, Jones & Co. recently compiled some interesting data. The averages of prices indicated in April that the bond market was declining and generally off from a month before, but, as compared with a year ago, they indicated substantial improvements, especially in the industrial and public-utility bonds.

The bonds used in making up these averages include ten of the highest-grade railroad issues, taken from those legal for the investment of New York savings-bank funds; ten good railroad bonds, not from the "legal" list, which for convenience were classed as second grade; ten public-utility issues and ten industrial issues, all but two of which were high grade. All were from among the most active non-convertible issues, listed on the New York Stock Exchange and represent every section of the country and many different lines of business.

The most noteworthy thing shown was, to *The Wall Street Journal*, "the strong upward movement in high-grade public-utility bonds in the past year." The greater advance in the industrial average had been a reflection of the war-boom and had been caused largely by 21- and 11½-point gains in Distillers Securities 5s and Bethlehem Steel refunding 5s, but in the case of the public-utility average a 3-point gain was well distributed throughout the list. Railroad bonds being much more subject to the effects of foreign liquidation, that fact accounted for their smaller advance, and for some irregularity among them as compared with a year ago. Below is the list of bonds used in making up these averages, with recent prices compared with a year ago, and with present yields:

#### HIGHEST-GRADE RAILS

Issue	Due	Present Price	Yr Ago	Advt.	Present Yield
Aitchison gen. 4s...	1925	93	94	1	4.31
Balt. & O. gold 4s...	1948	91½	90½	3	4.33
C. B. & Q. gen. 4s...	1958	93½	91½	1½	4.36
Louis & Nash. un. 4s	1940	93½	94	1	4.42
N. Y. Cent. 1st 3½s...	1907	82½	80½	2½	4.26
Norfolk & West. 1st 4s	1906	92½	93	1	4.33
Nor. Pacific p. 1. 4s...	1907	92½	93	1	4.33
Penn. consol. 4½s...	1960	105½	104½	1	4.35
So. Pac. 1st ref. 4s...	1955	89½	88½	1½	4.55
Union Pac. 1st 4s...	1947	96	96½	1½	4.24

#### SECOND-GRADE RAILS

Aitchison adj. 4s...	1905	86½	85½	1½	4.62
C. & O. gen. 4½s...	1902	91	87½	3½	4.92
C. R. I. & P. gen. 4s	1908	85	82	3	4.74
Col. & So. ref. 4½s...	1935	82½	84½	2½	6.02
D. & R. G. 1st c. 4s	1936	78½	76	2½	5.86
Erie prior lien 4s...	1906	85	82	3	4.73
K. City So. ref. 5s...	1950	91	91	1	5.59
S. L. I. M. & S. gen. 5s	1931	101	98½	2½	4.92
So. Ry. 1st cons. 5s	1944	100½	100	1½	4.97
Virginian R. 1st 5s...	1962	97½	95½	1½	5.14

#### PUBLIC-UTILITY BONDS

Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s...	1937	99½	93½	5½	5.06
Det. Un. 1 cons. 4½s	1932	79½	73½	6	6.39
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	1906	99½	98	1½	5.03
Mont. Power 1st 5s	1943	96½	92	4½	5.22
N. Y. Gas & E. 5s...	1948	104	102½	1½	4.75
N. Y. Tel. 1st 4½s...	1939	98½	97½	1	4.60
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s	1937	100	97½	2½	4.98
Pub. Ser. N. J. gen. 5s	1939	91½	88	3½	4.55
So. Bell Tel. 1st 5s...	1941	100½	97½	2½	4.90
Third Av. 1st ref. 4s...	1900	82½	82	1½	4.98

#### INDUSTRIAL BONDS

Armour 1st 4½s...	1939	93½	92½	1½	4.98
Beth. St. 1st ref. 5s...	1942	101½	89½	11½	4.92
Central Leather 5s...	1925	101½	98½	3	4.74
Distillers Sec. 5s...	1927	73	52	21	8.65
Gen. Elect. deb. 5s...	1952	104½	103½	1½	4.72
Indiana St. 1st 5s...	1952	102½	99½	2½	4.84
Liggett & Myers 5s...	1951	101½	100½	1	4.92
Rep. I. & St. 1st 5s	1940	98½	90	9½	5.12
U. S. Steel 5s...	1963	104½	102	2½	4.75
Va. Carol. Ch. 1st 5s...	1923	98½	95	3½	5.20

\* Decline.

### HOW WELL "PREPARED" ARE WE FINANCIALLY FOR WAR?

With the greatest national wealth among the nations and the lowest national debt, *The Wall Street Journal* "believes this country is financially well prepared for possible war, and even a long war." At the outbreak of the war we occupied "an enviable position, so far as national wealth and national debt were concerned." To-day our position is "enormously stronger, because while the European belligerents have been burdening themselves with war-loans, the United States has been free from the life-sapping influence of increasing debt."

The war has already caused the belligerents to add about \$32,000,000,000 to their national indebtedness, so that in a race for financial supremacy the United States may be said to have a \$32,000,000,000 handicap in her favor in addition to the lead she held at the beginning of the struggle. Should this country be plunged into the war "she should prove the nation able to throw the last hundred million into the balance." Following is a comparison which the writer prints of the wealth and indebtedness of the United States and other nations:

LIABILITIES			
Country	Normal Debt	War Debt	
United States.....	\$1,344,000,000	None	
England.....	3,485,000,000	\$7,670,000,000	
Germany (Emp. & States),	5,198,000,000	9,082,000,000	
France.....	6,607,000,000	*6,590,000,000	
Russia.....	4,537,000,000	4,117,000,000	
Austria-Hungary.....	3,970,000,000	2,547,000,000	

RESOURCES			
Country	Annual Revenues	Nat'l Wealth	
United States.....	\$1,007,000,000	\$187,740,000,000	
England.....	918,000,000	85,000,000,000	
Germany.....	870,000,000	80,000,000,000	
France.....	914,000,000	50,000,000,000	
Russia.....	1,832,000,000	40,000,000,000	
Austria.....	120,000,000	25,000,000,000	

\* Includes advances from Bank of France.

The war-loans of the belligerents have now reached a total of \$31,686,000,000, of which \$830,000,000 was floated in the United States. Meanwhile the loans of neutral countries due largely to the war have been totaled \$378,380,000, of which \$91,000,000 was floated in the United States. Germany and her allies are spending \$35,000,000 a day to maintain the war; England and her allies, over \$65,000,000. Every day, therefore, "sees the United States in an increasingly stronger position to meet the exigency if the time comes for her to plunge into the struggle."

### MODERATE BUILDING-GAINS FOR MARCH AND THE YEAR'S FIRST QUARTER

Reports from 105 cities in this country, made to *Bradstreet's*, show that 18,721 permits for buildings were filed during March for a total of \$68,181,066 in costs. These figures indicate a decrease in permits of 12.5 per cent., but a gain in costs of 14.1 per cent., comparisons being made with March, 1915. Comments are made by the writer as follows:

"Every group of cities shows a decrease in permits, while all but two groups show gains in estimated expenditure. In the detailed list by cities, it is found that fifty-six cities show gains, while fifty-one show decreases from March a year ago. The

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THE POWER COMPANY is an operating company doing business in Michigan, at Alma, Shepherd, Mt. Pleasant, Rosebush, Clare, Coleman and Gladwin. Its power is generated by one Hydro-electric and one Auxiliary steam plant at Mt. Pleasant and one Hydro-electric and one Auxiliary steam plant at Clare, and is transmitted over about 80 miles of high tension lines to the above towns.

THE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY was organized for the purpose of building certain properties for the Power Company. Its Assets consist of certain local Distribution Systems, material and Dam Sites, and a partly constructed Power House.

The Assets of both companies will be offered for sale at Public Auction at 12 o'clock noon, **TUESDAY, MAY 16th, 1916**, at the southerly or Congress Street entrance to the Wayne County Building, at Detroit.

For terms of sale and further information, about these properties, apply to

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record of building-expenditures in leading American cities reporting monthly, quarterly, and yearly, from January, 1914, down to and including March, 1916, shows the ebb and flow in the building industry in the past twenty-seven months, as follows:

	1915	1914	Change per Cent.
January, 155 cities.....	\$45,764,309	\$49,944,341	d 8.3
February, 155 cities.....	45,769,864	52,177,227	d 12.2
March, 155 cities.....	75,280,465	85,795,424	d 12.2
First quarter.....	\$166,784,638	\$187,916,992	d 11.2
April, 155 cities.....	\$79,469,221	\$84,565,850	d 6.0
May, 155 cities.....	85,513,438	85,212,713	i 3
June, 155 cities.....	67,542,904	86,458,820	d 21.8
Second quarter.....	\$232,525,563	\$256,237,383	d 9.2
Six months.....	\$309,310,201	\$444,154,375	d 10.0
July, 155 cities.....	\$71,569,657	\$83,640,692	d 14.4
August, 155 cities.....	71,703,460	63,448,824	i 13.1
September, 155 cities.....	60,777,282	53,443,480	i 30.5
Third quarter.....	\$213,150,399	\$200,532,996	i 6.2
Nine months.....	\$612,460,600	\$644,687,371	d 5.0
October, 155 cities.....	\$70,254,657	\$52,535,818	i 23.7
November, 155 cities.....	71,210,294	45,080,438	i 57.9
December, 155 cities.....	67,892,361	41,788,286	i 62.4
Fourth quarter.....	\$209,357,312	\$139,404,542	i 50.1
Twelve months.....	\$821,817,912	\$784,091,913	i 4.8

	1916	1915	Change per Cent.
January, 156 cities.....	\$55,545,958	\$46,040,876	i 20.4
February, 154 cities.....	53,872,639	44,479,103	i 21.1
March, 107 cities.....	68,181,668	59,728,098	i 14.1
First quarter.....	\$177,600,265	\$150,248,079	i 18.2

"For the first quarter of 1916, expenditures aggregate \$177,600,265, a gain of 18.2 per cent. over the first quarter of 1915, which showed a loss of 11.2 per cent. from 1914. The detailed returns, by groups, show the following:

	No. of Cities	No. of Permits	Values 1916	Permits 1915	Values 1915	Compared with Last Year
New England.....	16	874	\$3,329,111	d 21.2	d 16.1	
Middle.....	23	4,293	25,524,951	d 24.0	d 10.1	
Western.....	16	4,952	12,077,646	d 6.2	d 5.1	
Northwest.....	14	2,956	17,379,096	d 9.4	d 40.8	
Southwest.....	8	1,186	2,269,054	d 14.9	d 41.3	
Southern.....	10	2,160	4,576,863	d 8.7	d 40.3	
Far-western.....	11	2,300	3,024,947	d 1.3	d 11.0	
Total.....	107	18,721	\$68,181,668	d 12.5	d 14.1	

"Reports from individual cities show gains of 26.6 per cent. at New York (three boroughs reporting); Pittsburgh gains, 75.6 per cent.; Detroit, 29.5 per cent.; Toledo, 34 per cent.; Chicago, 55 per cent.; Milwaukee, 5.5 per cent.; St. Paul, 29.4 per cent.; Washington, 121 per cent.; and Los Angeles, 26 per cent. Important cities showing decreases are Philadelphia, 14.8 per cent.; Cincinnati, 32.6 per cent.; Cleveland, 54.3 per cent.; and Minneapolis, 28.9 per cent."

Building, while active in March and the first quarter of 1916, was thus not so active as in the best years of the past. Still its volume indicated that, despite high prices of material and of labor and a lessening of activity in the metropolis as compared with earlier years, the trade, taking the country as a whole, was well employed. Bradstreet's presented a list of permits for, and value of, building at 149 cities of the United States for the first three months of 1916 and 1915, from which the following list is selected:

	No. Permits		Values	Values
New England—	1916	1915	1916	1915
Bridgeport.....	430	218	\$2,039,481	\$847,726
Cambridge.....	109	104	974,643	392,438
Hartford.....	193	280	1,213,918	1,027,202
Lawrence.....	78	54	283,105	398,975
Lowell.....	113	147	311,713	199,745
Lynn.....	44	59	156,940	135,920
Manchester.....	137	170	281,344	141,462
New Bedford.....	152	227	749,000	756,200
New Haven.....	299	294	1,547,568	1,632,480
Portland, Me.....	87	84	237,705	193,815
Quincy, Mass.....	117	220	221,469	325,587
Springfield, Mass.....	285	326	1,331,968	1,529,358
Worcester.....	209	235	1,284,788	545,391

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Norfolk  
Richmon  
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Middle—	No. Permits 1916	1915	Values 1916	Values 1915
Albany, N. Y....	430	642	\$482,915	\$960,260
Binghamton....	258	248	368,185	115,457
Buffalo.....	754	869	2,093,000	1,518,000
Jersey City....	178	287	984,391	1,160,674
Newark, N. J....	528	493	1,389,991	1,938,586
New York City—				
Manhattan*....	103	114	12,245,095	16,947,025
Manhattan†....	940	715	5,497,493	2,083,001
Bronx*.....	167	243	5,481,750	7,172,175
Bronx†.....	570	616	314,803	262,539
Brooklyn*....	691	885	9,814,320	6,785,300
Brooklyn†....	1,803	1,820	944,666	1,362,886
Queens.....	1,337	1,088	5,776,709	3,955,271
Total.....	5,611	5,181	40,074,836	38,568,197
Philadelphia....	1,804	2,078	8,887,570	8,873,800
Pittsburg.....	725	905	3,434,242	2,081,109
Rochester.....	415	656	2,034,182	1,629,334
Scranton.....	88	141	288,782	196,744
Syracuse.....	250	499	402,767	900,631
Troy.....	73	96	258,418	214,714
Utica.....	74	120	341,183	212,735
Wilkes-Barre....	116	315	243,853	362,170
Yonkers.....	79	156	287,100	1,239,904

\* New work. † Alterations.

Western—				
Canton.....	178	127	957,600	257,775
Cincinnati....	504	495	1,620,145	1,910,560
Cleveland.....	2,447	2,707	4,992,085	6,872,040
Columbus.....	632	543	1,406,578	737,659
Dayton.....	174	113	421,852	181,660
Detroit.....	2,130	1,563	7,844,155	5,263,995
Evansville.....	276	280	229,850	552,632
Grand Rapids..	248	357	850,215	444,801
Indianapolis...	1,311	1,293	1,655,709	1,464,006
Louisville.....	584	509	1,697,040	1,078,740
Terre Haute....	121	108	149,880	88,665
Toledo.....	744	535	2,284,151	1,755,162
Youngstown....	198	167	358,353	326,490
Northwestern—				
Chicago.....	2,283	2,151	26,949,500	16,433,150
Des Moines....	106	127	582,789	236,750
Duluth.....	248	297	522,905	338,930
Lincoln.....	104	82	263,885	199,145
Milwaukee.....	904	619	4,182,349	1,555,626
Minneapolis...	942	1,045	2,797,105	2,669,125
Omaha.....	242	168	1,339,522	585,035
St. Paul.....	449	405	1,914,244	2,318,936
St. Louis.....	107	72	1,175,080	228,775
Springfield, Ill.	151	76	900,610	227,870

Southwestern—				
Dallas.....	397	316	1,440,733	611,880
Fort Worth....	241	156	414,714	262,280
Galveston.....	509	519	353,294	671,172
Houston.....	829	1,009	725,097	518,069
Kan. City, Kan.	130	154	158,733	256,125
Kan. City, Mo..	649	671	2,135,954	2,132,759
St. Joseph.....	121	113	307,483	82,034
St. Louis.....	890	981	2,907,086	2,664,368
San Antonio....	575	513	418,540	305,365
Southern—				
Atlanta.....	592	648	854,480	1,012,684
Augusta.....	70	55	321,180	127,472
Baltimore.....	743	696	2,767,647	2,656,326
Birmingham...	1,045	747	615,002	368,433
Chattanooga...	571	413	500,085	103,117
Greensboro....	38	37	87,650	75,800
Huntington....	160	133	195,100	144,210
Jacksonville...	146	183	217,165	425,921
Little Rock....	170	178	166,063	165,583
Macon.....	183	184	77,347	110,100
Memphis.....	633	530	698,425	585,325
Mobile.....	149	137	208,850	220,900
Nashville.....	122	743	705,286	312,312
New Orleans....	270	283	500,260	438,621
Norfolk.....	161	133	532,713	473,288
Richmond.....	343	305	1,267,219	703,850
Rosnoke.....	117	117	111,255	92,825
Shreveport....	260	287	162,065	135,381
Tampa.....	356	343	355,940	240,554
Washington....	1,188	990	3,442,147	2,075,987
Wheeling.....	127	133	204,386	111,674

Far-western—				
Berkeley.....	255	219	434,956	304,800
Boise.....	110	101	28,296	28,484
Butte.....	142	52	246,000	64,320
Denver.....	618	606	1,000,030	523,835
Long Beach....	266	341	273,839	762,358
Los Angeles....	1,959	2,993	4,071,637	2,545,413
Oakland.....	821	735	1,497,424	1,121,166
Pasadena.....	363	344	349,587	190,683
Portland, Ore..	1,069	1,216	996,550	1,193,535
Sacramento....	319	365	261,018	387,785
Salt Lake City..	194	269	736,627	442,740
San Diego.....	420	424	496,756	479,170
San Francisco..	1,823	1,585	4,373,674	3,162,574
San Jose.....	109	123	130,607	149,545
Seattle.....	1,897	2,190	1,570,440	1,452,140
Spokane.....	277	125	487,284	216,570
Stockton.....	142	146	168,882	198,754
Tacoma.....	324	345	265,077	308,079

In its comments on these returns *Bradstreet's* pointed out that New York City (four boroughs reporting) gained as a whole only 4 per cent. over the first quarter of 1915. Manhattan Borough showed a decrease of 6.5 per cent., and the Bronx lost 28 per cent., while Brooklyn gained 44 per cent., and Queens 46 per cent. Chicago, the second city in building, gained 64 per cent., while Philadelphia, the third city in expenditure, gained only a slight fraction of 1 per cent. Detroit showed an increase of 46 per cent., while

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Cleveland, next in size, lost 27 per cent. Milwaukee showed one of the largest gains, 169 per cent.; San Francisco gained 45 per cent.; Los Angeles, 60 per cent.; Washington, 70 per cent.; and Pittsburgh, 65 per cent.

## COMMODITY PRICES ADVANCE

Price movements, except for comparatively isolated recessions, are still moving upward, in a broad, continuously rising sweep. Slight reactions which have occurred, according to *Bradstreet's*, were of the character of "barely perceptible eddies in a steadily widening stream." The movement has been upward since the war broke out. War "has thrown inordinate demands into our markets, while keeping overseas products from coming here." Domestic developments, meanwhile, have been accentuated by wide-spread prosperity, which has "caused merchants to divorce themselves from a long-practised policy of buying frequently, but in small lots on each occasion, and the reaction in the opposite direction has superinduced demands that considerably exceed floating supplies." Fear exists that supplies "may become still scarcer, that prices may go even higher, and with such factors prevailing, price is not being considered." The situation, in fact, has got around to the point where numerous commodities "are marked by what are usually designated runaway conditions, with goods virtually selling themselves, as it were, and with some manufacturers evincing a disposition to jack up prices to stay insistent demands."

The more prudent are questioning whether prices on many commodities have not gone high enough, and whether there has not been more or less overbuying, but fears of a shortage have caused some consumers to order more goods for future delivery than they normally use over a period unmarked by extraordinary conditions. Only when these high-priced goods are made up into manufactured articles will the real test come. Next fall, it will be interesting to make observations "as to the effects not only of high prices but of present feverish buying for delivery in the season named, the ordinary inference being that contracting for subsequent periods will experience some reaction." While our prosperity may continue, "and the land, already fat, may wax still fatter," and in that event inferences, however plausible, may fall to the ground, just now high prices "merely aid and abet buying."

*Bradstreet's* index-number for April 1 was \$11.7550, which established a new high record, and marked the seventh unbroken rise in as many months. The cost of a pound of each of ninety-six articles on the first day of April was \$11.75½, which represented a rise of 3.3 per cent. over March 1, of 20.2 per cent. over April 1, 1915, of 34.2 per cent. over that date in 1914, and of 26 per cent. over the corresponding time in 1913. Provisions, hides, and leather, textiles (raw and manufactured), metals, and oils were at the highest points ever reached within the life of *Bradstreet's* data.

**Uxorious Extravagance.**—"Did yez give yer woife anything on her birth-day, Pat?"

"Oi did."

"Phwat did it cost yez?"

"Tin dollars or tin days."—*Boston Transcript.*

## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. S.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Kindly give me the meaning of the words *hyphenated American*."

A hyphenated American is an American citizen of foreign birth or origin.

"C. L. P.," Morrisonville, N. Y.—"Kindly answer the following questions: (1) Are the members of committees in the House of Representatives appointed or elected? (2) Has a citizen, not a member of the House, the right to speak for or against a pending bill in the House in the committee to which the bill is referred? (3) In what important ways is the Speaker more powerful than the President of the Senate? (4) Define briefly the work of Committee on Ways and Means. (5) Are Indians citizens? (6) What constitutes our present standard of money? What is present value of silver dollars? Have we free coinage of gold and silver? What is the present ratio? (7) Is a child born of an alien a citizen of the United States? The Constitution reads 'A person born or naturalized in the United States and under the jurisdiction thereof' is a citizen. I hold that a child born of parents just landed is not under jurisdiction of United States. A lawyer tells me that the child is a citizen. (8) What were interest-bearing treasury notes of Civil War?"

(1) The members of Legislative Committees of the House of Representatives are appointed by the Speaker of the House, and in the Senate they are chosen by caucus of the majority party. (2) A citizen not a member of the House of Representatives may be granted the privilege of addressing the House on some special occasion, but he has no right to do so. He may appear, however, before a legislative committee to which a bill is referred. (3) The Speaker of the House of Representatives has much greater power than the President of the Senate. He not only presides over the deliberations of the House, but he appoints the various Legislative Committees, and he is himself Chairman of the Rules Committee, which he also appoints, and which practically decides what legislative measures shall be taken up by the House. He also, as a representative, has the right to vote and speak on any subject that comes before the House. The Vice-President has no vote in the Senate, except in the event of a tie. His only duty in the Senate is to preside over its deliberations. (4) Consult your NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2688, col. 2) and you will learn that the Committee of Ways and Means is "A committee of a legislative body, specially charged with the duty of reporting the most advisable ways and means for raising funds for use of the Government. Specif.: [U. S.] A committee in the House of Representatives, to which are referred all bills for raising revenue, including customs, taxes, loans, etc. Its report is advisory only, and when submitted (usually by bill) receives the full consideration of the House before final action." (5) The American Indians in the United States are the wards of the nation, are not citizens, and have no vote. (6) The monetary standard of the United States is gold, and there is no free coinage of gold and silver. The ratio of gold and silver varies from time to time according to the stocks of silver in the market, but the United States dollar still remains worth 100 cents. (7) A child born in the United States is a citizen of the United States, whether the child's parents have been in the country a day or a year. (8) At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 the financial condition of the country caused the Government considerable anxiety, and in order to raise the necessary funds, three-year treasury notes were issued, bearing interest at the rate of 7.3 per cent., and known as seven-thirties. There were also other securities issued, running from twenty to forty years, but redeemable at the option of the Government at a shorter period.

"P. E. R.," Ottawa, Can.—"Kindly give me the origin of the expression 'Jedburgh justice.'"

The phrase *Cupar, Jedburgh, Jeddart*, or *Jedwood Justice* is defined as the hanging of a suspected criminal and holding the trial afterward. It owes its origin to Jedburgh, a border-town of Scotland, where many raiders were subjected to summary execution.

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**CASH**—For any discarded jewelry; for any watches or diamonds; for any discarded false teeth. Send us any diamonds, watches, old gold, platinum or silver jewelry, new or broken, any false teeth, with or without gold, any dental fillings, painters' gold leaf cotton, or auto magneto points, nothing too large or too small. We send value in cash on receipt of goods. Your goods returned at our expense should our offer be refused within ten days. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Company, 432 F. Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A man with sales ability and edge-edge references can establish himself in permanent territory selling high-grade reproductions of the world's best paintings to consumers. New sales plan by which dealer introduces you to his trade and helps you sell them. Commission contract worth \$50 to \$150 weekly to live wire. Proposition solid as a rock, backed by ten million dollar corporation. The Cincinnati Fine Arts Company, 21 Beech St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**WILL ADVANCE** expenses and pay straight weekly salary of \$18.00 to man or woman with fair education and good references. No canvassing. Simple line. Old established firm. G. M. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa., Pepper Bldg.

### INSURANCE SALES LETTERS

**INSURANCE MEN**—Open the way to new business with sales letters. Many insurance salesmen are using Hull's sales letter service. So can you. Request particulars ISLD. **WILLIAM S. HULL**, Madison, Conn.

### PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

**PATENTS MANUFACTURERS BUY** are the kind we get for inventors. For proof and reliable free book, write R. S. & A. B. LACEY, 713 Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

**PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY.** Books and advice FREE. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Send sketch or model for examination and opinion. **WATSON E. COLEMAN**, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., Washington, D. C.

**IDEAS WANTED**—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. OWEN, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN** and escape salaried drudgery for life. Learn the Collection Business. Limited field; little competition. Few opportunities so profitable. Send for "Printers" today. **AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE**, 56 State Street, Detroit, Mich.

### GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

**PLAYS, Vaudeville Sketches, Monologues, Dialogues, Speakers, Minstrel Material, Jokes, Recitations, Tableaux, Drills, Musical Pieces, Entertainments for all occasions.** Make Up Goods. Large Catalog Free. T. S. Denison & Co., Dept. 34, Chicago.

# Give your vacation to your country



**and still have  
the best vacation  
you ever had**

The Military Training Camps at Plattsburg and elsewhere last summer were a great success.

Over 4,000 men, many of them prominent, rich, successful, left businesses, or gave up vacations, and were well repaid.

They learned enough of military service to be valuable to their country in case of war. Their vacation benefited them mentally and physically.

This summer you have an opportunity to do the same thing. Will you do it?

## **Fifteen Camps at Seven Points**

Every man who is willing to make this splendid sacrifice will now have full opportunity.

Camps have been established at the following points:

**Plattsburg, New York—June, July, August, September.**

**Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia—May, June, July.**

**Monterey, California—July.**

**Salt Lake City, Utah—August.**

**American Lake, Washington—August.**

**Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—July, August, September.**

**San Antonio, Texas—June.**

There will also be a camp for boys between 15 and 18 at Plum Island, L. I., New York, in July.

Practically every able-bodied man of good moral character, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, is eligible. Plan now to spend four weeks this summer at the camp nearest to you. You will enjoy a clean, healthy, active life in the open air, with work enough to make you tired at night and hungry at mealtimes. You will associate with men like yourself who are alive to the needs of your country, and who are leaders in this work because they are leaders in everything they undertake.

## **The Expense Is Small**

The War Department furnishes tents, equipment and arms. United States Army officers instruct and drill the men. The board, \$25.00 for the four weeks, uniform \$12.80 (not including shoes), and railroad fare are all that you will have to pay.

Many of the largest businesses in the country are making it possible for their men to attend these camps. They are giving every man who is willing to go four weeks' vacation and full pay, without jeopardy to his position and future advancement. Every one is doing his part. Will you do yours?

Write for full information, descriptive booklet with pictures by the best known artists, and enrolment blanks.

## **Military Training Camps Association**

**31 Nassau Street, New York City**

OR

**Officer in Charge, Military Training Camps**

AT

**Headquarters, Eastern Dept. Headquarters Central Dept. Governors Island, New York Chicago, Ill.**

**Headquarters, Southern Dept. Headquarters, Western Dept. San Antonio, Texas San Francisco, Cal.**

## **Federal Training Camps**

**Under the instruction of U.S. Army Officers**

Pictures taken at Plattsburg.



Photos by Thompson Pfb4Co.



# Stewart

## No Car Is Better Than Its Accessories

Every day thousands of people are perplexed as to which car to buy—which one represents the most for the money invested.

You ask your friends and their opinions are as varied as the names of American-made automobiles.

You turn to catalogues for convincing evidence for a sane and safe basis for decision—but car manufacturers' catalogues are usually a confused mass of technical data about as clear to the layman as the Greek alphabet.

You talk with salesmen regarding different cars you have in mind to choose from, but you feel that what each car salesman says is prejudiced.

You want the car that represents real value all the way through. You are trying to avoid the car with fine motor but poor upholstery; fine finish but poor transmission; beautiful design but cheap, unreliable accessories, etc.

You probably know little or nothing about engine and chassis construction; little about paint and upholstery quality; little about any one of the points you are asked to judge and invest your money on.

There must be some simpler method by which you can judge the value of a car in all its component parts.

Your purchase of an automobile is about the largest investment you'll ever make for the convenience and pleasure of your family.

How are you to satisfy yourself that the car you are about to buy represents full value for the money spent?

A simple way to decide has been found.

In the final analysis no car is stronger than its weakest point.

The simplest and surest method of arriving at a car's value is to analyze the accessories and units on that car. These are things which you can see and about which you constantly have definite knowledge as to quality and service.

Ask for the names of the makers of the Magneto, Carburetor, Starting System, Speedometer, Warning Signal, Gasoline System, etc.

Then you can accurately judge the mechanical excellence of the entire car. Then judge it as you do a man—by the company he keeps.

Each of the component parts on your list should bear the name of a manufacturer who is building his prestige and his business on the maintenance of the highest quality in his products.

Each of these parts and accessories should bear a name which is constantly presented to you in connection with quality and service through dignified persistent advertising.

Advertising persistency is the acid test for the quality of any part or accessory, for no inferior product can live long under the searchlight of public scrutiny.

No fly-by-night accessory manufacturer depending on the low price of his cheapened products to sell car makers dares advertise persistently, for unless a product has primarily the highest quality and service to sell it has nothing to advertise.

It costs money to build real merit and quality in any product and the automobile manufacturer necessarily has to pay a slightly higher initial price for standard accessories and units.

Isn't it safe to judge that any car manufacturer who is willing to pay a little more for real quality and service for you in the accessories he offers on his car is determined that every unit of his car, whether it be visible or hidden, shall be of the highest quality?

Can't you fairly judge a car manufacturer by the faith he keeps with you—by his pride in his own product as evidenced by the standard quality units and accessories he pays a quality price for?

No automobile manufacturer would pay the quality price for quality accessories and skimp on the vital units of the car.

But it is pretty hard to believe that the car itself is really good when the car manufacturer permits himself to use accessories that are unadvertised and unknown—low in price and quality.

The quality of a car's accessories is your only safe guide as to the quality of the car as a whole.

As competition grows keener in the automobile business retail car prices are forced down and down.

This is no excuse for your getting less and less for your money, for increased volume with its bigger buying power and manufacturing savings enables the car producer to manufacture for less per car.

You benefit by this competition.

The car manufacturer who tries to meet these conditions by skimping on the quality of the accessories should not be disappointed when you refuse to buy his car.

Here is where those manufacturers of unknown, unadvertised, low quality, cheap price accessories come in.

They try to convince the manufacturer that the public pays little attention to the accessories on a car. They tell him he can "get by" with their accessories as factory equipment and save the price of quality.

Can a car so equipped "get by"?

It is for you car buyers to say.

Judging the relative values of automobiles by their inherent quality, as evidenced by the accessories they are equipped with, is your one safe, simple way to be sure that you are getting full value for every dollar you invest in your automobile.

**No car is better than its accessories.**

Ninety-five per cent of all the automobile manufacturers in America use Stewart Products: the Stewart Speedometer; Stewart Tire Pump; Stewart Warning Signal; Stewart Vacuum System—as standard equipment.

All these car manufacturers have found that the best for the car buyer is the best and the most inexpensive for them to use in the long run.

They have found that accessories offered as being just as good are just the reverse.

They know from experience that substitution will not answer the purpose—will not do the work.

They know that standard products—like the Stewart—even though they do cost a little more, are well worth the difference.

They know that the persistent advertising of Stewart Products for years is a guarantee of their quality and of the good faith of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation in always maintaining Stewart quality.

They know that there is but one quality that is worth consideration—the best—the Stewart.

When you next look at an automobile that you are considering buying see that it is equipped with Stewart products.

It is the best evidence that the maker can give you that the entire car represents full value for every dollar you invest.

You will be making no mistake in buying such a car.

See that it has the Stewart Speedometer; Stewart Tire Pump; Stewart Vacuum System; Stewart Warning Signal.

They are the world's standard.

And again—

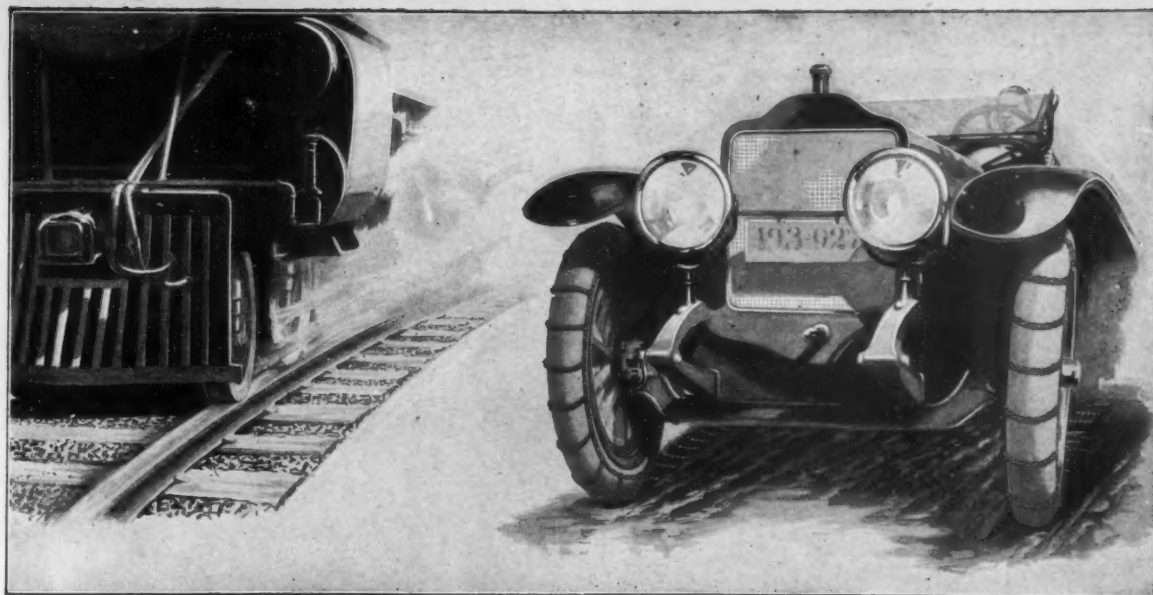
**No car is better than its accessories.**

The Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

Branches and Service Stations  
in all principal cities

Stewart Products For Sale by Accessory Dealers, Automobile Dealers and Garages—Everywhere





# Front Wheel Control

Weed Chains on front tires of motor cars are as necessary as flanges on front wheels of locomotives.

The front wheel skid is the greatest cause of the many automobile accidents which keep the newspaper columns sprinkled with harrowing accounts. Appreciating this fact *The Scientific American* in the following editorial advocates the use of Tire Chains on the front as well as rear wheels:

"The majority of automobile owners fit chains to the rear wheels only, and appear to consider this ample insurance against accidents from skidding, but this practice is a doubtful economy, for, although the rear wheels, thus armed, may hold the road fairly well, the really bad accidents too often result from the inability of the driver to control the course of his machine. Any old bicycle rider knows that he can retain the control of his machine and maintain his balance when the rear wheel skids badly as long as

the front wheel holds its grip on the road, but that he becomes helpless whenever the front wheel slides. The same conditions are true in the case of the automobile, but in an exaggerated degree, for its weight and the average speed both tend to make the grip of the front wheels on the road precarious, and a skidding front wheel is not much different from a broken steering gear in the possibilities of disaster. Recognizing these facts, it is apparent that chains are fully as necessary on the front wheels as on the rear."

To use Weed Chains only on rear tires means to have your car only half protected. Put Weed Chains on all four tires at the first indication of slippery going and you will have quadruple protection against injury, death, car damage and law suits.

*Weed Chains Are Sold for All Tires by Dealers Everywhere*

**AMERICAN CHAIN CO. INC., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

*Sole Manufacturers of Weed Anti-Skid Chains*

**In Canada—DOMINION CHAIN CO., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ontario.**





## Ours the Greater Luxury

The luxury loving Greeks equipped the bath with extravagant accessories—but they lacked PALMOLIVE, the famous modern luxury for toilet, bath and shampoo. True, Palm and Olive oils were the favorite cleansing agents—but obtainable only in their crude natural state. Their scientific combination in the smooth, creamy PALMOLIVE lather is a triumph only twentieth century users know in

# PALMOLIVE SOAP

The wholesome PALMOLIVE cake with its natural attractive color and agreeable faint fragrance is known to millions of users. Its perfect cleansing qualities originated the PALMOLIVE "doctrine of soap and water."

PALMOLIVE SHAMPOO—liquid PALMOLIVE—is equally popular. Its use constitutes a

perfect means for thoroughly cleansing the hair—an essential for healthy growth. The Olive and Coconut Oils in this shampoo are unequalled ingredients of a perfect hair and scalp application. Our new Palmolive Booklet about the complete Palmolive Line, together with threefold sample package, will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

B. J. JOHNSON SOAP COMPANY, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
CANADIAN FACTORY: 155-157 George Street, Toronto, Ontario



